





## Quick Results From Mission

## Soviet Moon Probe Collects Rocks, Sends Them to Earth

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's latest unmanned lunar exploration spacecraft dispatched a load of rock samples back to earth today less than 24 hours after it landed on the moon.

The Soviet news agency Tass said a space rocket carrying a sealed container of rock lifted off the moon at 0535 GMT, headed for a landing Sunday somewhere on Soviet territory.

The maneuver was carried out by Luna-24, which soft-landed yesterday in the Soviet Union's first successful moon landing in four years. It set down in the southeastern part of the Sea of Crises.

"After the landing, the onboard systems of the station were checked. Its position on the lunar surface was determined and operations to scoop out rock were started on command from earth," Tass said.

A device for taking samples drilled out lunar rock from about six feet, Tass said. The rock was placed in a container of the return craft, sealed and blasted off from the landing craft on the Luna station, which remained on the moon.

"The parameters of the trajec-

tory of the return of the rocket are close to the pre-set ones," Tass said.

Luna-24 was the eighth Soviet craft to land on the moon. The last to take borings from the moon was Luna-20, which collected samples in February, 1972, from the densely cratered Apollonius Mountain region between the Seas of Fertility and Crises.

## New Landing Site on Mars

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 19 (AP).—Discouraged by pictures of rugged craters and channels, scientists rejected the primary landing target for Viking-2 today, deciding instead on an area of Mars called Utopia.

Utopia is about 1,000 miles to the east of the rejected site but is still in the northern regions of Mars where scientists think there is a relative abundance of water in the form of ice and, consequently, greater chances of finding life.

Project manager James Martin said Viking-2 will try for a touchdown on Sept. 3, Viking-1, which landed safely on July 20, is still conducting experiments on Mars in its search for life in a rocky desert region.

## Financial Burden

## Morocco Feels Frustration, Strains in Algeria Dispute

By Henry Giniger

RABAT (NYT).—The triumphant mood that surrounded Morocco's assumption of control in the Spanish-held Western Sahara in February has given way to exasperation as Moroccan forces continue to fend off attacks by guerrilla groups and defense needs strain financial resources.

The exasperation is directed against Algeria, which is accused of arming and giving refuge to the guerrilla fighters and of carrying on a diplomatic offensive against Morocco to oppose its expansion southward. Relations between the North African neighbors are commonly described here as the most tense since their 1963 border war.

Clashes in the Sahara are believed to be occurring almost daily, although nothing is made public here and the military authorities even take their time about informing relatives of casualties.

**King's Warning**  
The monetary cost was driven home by King Hassan II in June when he launched a \$227-million bond issue to finance defense and development expenditures in the Sahara. He said \$530 million, a third of Morocco's capital outlay this year, would go for defense and he left no doubt why he thought it was necessary.

The King said that he did not want a war but, if it came, the responsibility would be Algeria's.

## Brazil Lawyers Say President Halted Torture

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—President Ernesto Geisel has succeeded in halting, at least temporarily, the alleged torture of political prisoners in Brazil, civil rights lawyers said here yesterday.

They said there have been no charges of torture in Sao Paulo, center of the worst such reports, since the President removed the local army commander following the death of a political prisoner in an army cell in January.

Nor have there been any reports since May of mistreatment of political prisoners in other parts of the country.

Allegations of torture have been frequently made against the military regime since 1968. When President Geisel assumed office in March, 1974, with an avowed policy of liberalization, there was hope that torture would cease.

But political sources said the President apparently had difficulty imposing a new code of conduct on the powerful security forces, who in some instances were acting with total autonomy.

## 3 Hurt in London Street

LONDON, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Concrete slabs fell from a building onto shoppers crowding Oxford Street, London's busiest shopping thoroughfare, this afternoon. Eight persons were injured.

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## NATO Games Shaped to Aid Non-A-Forces

## Nuclear Emphasis Is Criticized by Haig

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19 (HT).—The West is becoming too dependent on a nuclear-strike capability for defense against any Warsaw Pact attack because the Eastern bloc's conventional forces have numerically outstripped those of the NATO alliance, Gen. Alexander Haig, NATO's supreme commander, warned today.

NATO's growing reliance on the nuclear deterrent is undesirable, he said at a press conference, because atomic capability cannot counter the growing flexibility of Communist forces and the likelihood of a crisis on one or more of NATO's flanks.

The readiness of NATO's conventional forces is the "center of our concern," he said, adding: "Here, improvements are immediately and urgently needed."

## Rivals' Readiness

Gen. Haig said that the Warsaw Pact countries' preparedness far exceeded what was needed for their defense and Eastern bloc defense expenditure has been growing in real terms at a rate of between 3 and 5 per cent a year. On average, the Soviet Union and its allies have been diverting up to 13 per cent of their gross national product into military expenditure annually, he declared.

"I don't expect an onslaught across Western frontiers," Gen. Haig said, "but such statistics clearly show the need for increased capacity by alliance members to defend themselves."

The NATO military chief was presenting plans for an unprecedented series of exercises which will take place this fall. Called "Autumn Forge," the series will involve 77 exercises, tying together national, multinational and NATO exercises.

He said: "No one here is suggesting the West should increase its nuclear-strike ability. Quite the reverse. I want to make it clear we all need to avoid an early reliance on nuclear weapons in the event of any conflict."

## To Discover Failings

"Autumn Forge," the general went on, "is not a program designed to demonstrate what we are. It is to show what we must become." He said it was designed not as an exercise in NATO sabre-rattling but to learn "what we do wrong." He hinted that the quality of the performances of some NATO personnel was below a standard the alliance should expect.

Gen. Haig warned of the threat posed by the new generation of Soviet fighter-bombers, with a range double that of their predecessors. The Soviet Air Force is now in a position to fly units all over Western Europe, he said.

The NATO commander said this buildup indicated that Warsaw Pact strategists have decided on "at least a flirtation with the idea of an early and intensive conventional breakthrough in any conflict." He added that this would pose "great strains" on the alliance.

## Israel Renews Protest in Sinai On Egypt Force

TEL AVIV, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Israel today reiterated its demand that Egypt remove between three and eight extra battalions it has moved east of the Suez Canal in violation of the Sinai military disengagement accord.

Emerging from a meeting with Lt. Gen. Ensi Silasvuo, the commander of the United Nations force in the Middle East, Defense Minister Shimon Peres said that the removal of the Egyptian forces was a matter "we shall have to insist upon further."

Under the second-stage disengagement pact, negotiated last September by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the Egyptians can keep eight battalions in the reduced-force zone east of the Suez Canal. Mr. Peres said. But the Egyptians have moved between eight and 10 additional battalions into the area, he said. Mr. Peres said that UN observers confirmed the Israeli charge but said there were only three extra Egyptian battalions in the zone.

## Portugal Reds Offer Fairgoers The Good Life

LISBON, Aug. 19 (AP).—The top five door prizes for a September fair sponsored by the Communist party newspaper Avante seem borrowed from a U.S. television quiz show: a camping set, a motorcycle, a washing machine, a tape-recorder-radio and a coffee maker.

But further down the list are prizes that seem more in keeping with the party: books by Marx, Engels and Lenin, Communist party medals and an "agrarian reform package" including olive oil, wine, beans and cheese.

The last five prize-winners get a year's subscription to Avante.



FACE TO FACE—Security officers of the UN Command (left) and North Korean soldiers all standing guard outside a conference room in Panmunjom truce village where UN official protested the slaying of two U.S. officers in North Korean attack.

## Peru to Buy 36 Sukhoi-22s From Russians, U.S. Declares

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Peru plans to buy 36 late-model fighter-bombers from the Soviet Union, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The purchase has been the subject of negotiations for several months, they said, and was brought closer to agreement early last month when a high-level Soviet Air Force delegation secretly visited Lima, the Peruvian capital, for nine days.

The administration officials said, however, that they had no knowledge whether a final contract has been made by the government of President Francisco Morales Bermudez.

According to intelligence reports, the Soviet Union is said to have offered good terms for the \$250-million purchase of two squadrons of Sukhoi-22 fighter-bombers.

These reports asserted that

Peru would be allowed to pay off the sum in 10 years at an annual interest rate of 3 per cent and with a year of grace.

The officials recalled that Peru also received good terms in a purchase of 200 Soviet T-55 tanks in 1973. A Defense Department official said the purchase of 36 Su-22s would represent one of the largest single purchases of foreign aircraft by a Latin American country since World War II.

So far, none of the Soviet fighter-bombers, which appear to be an updated version of the export model Sukhoi-20—a variable-geometry winged craft—has appeared in Peru. The Peruvian Air Force has been equipped with French Mirage fighters, British Canberra bombers and U.S. A-1H attack planes.

As for Peru's motives in seeking the fighter-bombers, administration specialists on Peru said they believed one reason might be to apply a degree of political-military pressure on neighboring Chile.

They pointed out that Peru has been disturbed by the prospect that Chile may create a corridor along its northern frontier—giving Bolivia long-sought access to the Pacific—across territory seized by Chile from Peru in the war of the Pacific in 1883. Bolivia and Peru have been negotiating on a sea-access corridor this year.

"I think the real purpose of the purchase is to scare hell out of the Chileans and possibly to get more suitable terms on the Bolivian corridor," a specialist remarked.

## U.S. Banks Discuss Loan

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—A group of U.S. banks discussing loans totaling about \$240 million to Peru is reviewing its position following press reports that Peru is planning to buy Soviet aircraft, sources close to the talks said today.

The sources said the bankers are concerned about the political implications of the loan and the fact that the amount coincides with the cost of the planes.

Peru is trying to raise the loan, and an additional \$100 million from Western European and Japanese banks, to cover a balance-of-payments deficit, banking sources said.

The U.S. banks participating in the loan to Peru had earlier tied their approval to Peru's adopting a drastic economic stabilization program. That was believed to have been the first time in which private lenders intended to police the monetary and fiscal policies of a national borrower—a role usually played by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), July 27.

## Denmark Regime Wins Votes for Cutting Deficit

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The Conservatives backed down today and joined a coalition, assuring passage of the minority Social Democratic government's austere economic package to lower the balance-of-payments deficit next year from this year's anticipated total of 10 billion kroner (\$1.5 billion).

The Conservatives had said that they would not join the coalition, which meant that the Social Democrats were 10 votes short of parliamentary victory. But after two days of talks with the Social Democratic leaders, they changed their minds.

Premier Anker Joergensen, who asked yesterday if the coalition was better with Conservative participation, said: "The coalition is only better because it has created a majority in the house."

Asked why the Conservatives joined the coalition without getting acceptance of their 10-point program, party chairman Poul Schluter said: "We are not the government's saviors. We really would like to get rid of this government but not until there is a real chance of getting another party into power. Those chances are not evident now."

The Social Democrats, assured of 90 votes in the 179-seat parliament, have proposed budget cuts of \$805 million, holding wage



ATTACK—Detail from U.S. Army photo shows two men (top) attacking a white-helmeted member of the UN Command unit during fatal incident at truce line.

## U.S., N. Korea Alert Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

the truce village about 300 yards from the spot at which the United States charged that North Korean guards murdered Capt. Arthur Bonifas, 33, and 1st Lt. Mark Barrett, 25. (Earlier, both victims had been identified as majors.)

The UN Command said that about 30 North Korean guards armed with axes and metal pipes attacked a working party of Americans and South Koreans who were trimming trees in the security zone around the truce buildings. The command said that four U.S. enlisted men and five South Koreans were injured.

Gen. Stilwell's letter, read at the meeting by U.S. Rear Adm. Mark Frudden, called the North Korean attack "an unprovoked act of severe brutality" and "an open and flagrant act of belligerence."

Adm. Frudden also displayed 15 photographs of the North Korean assault taken by UN Command personnel as evidence of his charges.

North Korean Maj. Gen. Han Ju Kyong replied that the U.S. and South Korean personnel caused the fight and he accused them of "a premeditated, well-organized provocation." Otherwise, he asked, how was it possible for the UN command to be prepared for taking the pictures with a telephoto lens?

Gen. Han said that, before the clash, North Korean guards spent 30 minutes telling the work party that it must not proceed with its tree-trimming work without North Korean agreement. He said that the tree "was planted and tended by us to protect the road."

U.S. military sources said that the tree was being trimmed because it blocked the view of a UN Command guard post.

## Trenches Dug in Capital

## Fighting Fades to 'Stalemate' In Beirut, Lebanon Mountain

BEIRUT, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Fighting slackened here and in Lebanon's central mountains today, Palestinian and leftist leaders barred new peace negotiations with Syria but kept talks going with the Christians' Phalangist party on a possible new cease-fire.

Rightist and leftist guerrillas exchanged artillery fire from fortified positions in the mountains around Antoura, 12 miles north of Beirut, but the Christians' forces held back their threatened major ground offensive "to liberate the mountains."

Here in the capital, gunmen dug trenches in the ruins of buildings on the shell-shattered line dividing rightist and leftist sectors—and occasionally traded machine-gun and rocket-fire despite pledges by rival militias leaders to stop the shooting.

Armies shelling killed at least 25 civilians and wounded more than 55, adding to a casualty toll of more than 140 dead and 200 wounded in the preceding 24 hours.

In the Syrian-occupied Bekaa Valley, Palestinian guerrillas ambushed a column of Syrian militia leaders near the village of Ksarnaba, 36 miles east of here, killing a Syrian officer and wounding three soldiers, rightist and leftist reports said.

Syrian troops surrounded two villages and arrested hundreds of suspected guerrillas after the incident, the Phalangist radio said.

"The situation has degenerated into stalemate on both the military and political fronts," a Palestinian guerrilla official said.

"The isolationists [rightists] want us to withdraw from the mountains without firing a shot. They're trying to stare us down, to bluff us out. All we can do is dig our trenches deeper and wait."

The official admitted that the estimated 1,200 leftist troops in the mountains were outnumbered by Christian forces in the west and threatened by the Syrian Army on the east. "But we've been in situations that were infinitely worse, like Tal Zatar, and hung on." Tal Zatar was the Palestinian refugee camp in east Beirut that fell to rightists last Thursday after a 51-day siege.

Palestinian and leftist sources said that guerrilla leaders decided to break off negotiations with Syria, after Damascus insisted that leaders of pro-Syrian groups be included in any leftist delegation to proposed Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese peace talks.

"This means the Damascus agreement, [signed July 30 by Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization] is dead," a leftist source said. "We're right back where we were a month ago."

The Arab League's mediator here, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Hassan Ghoneim, continued his shuttle between Beirut's Christian and Muslim zones, meeting with Phalangist negotiator Alexander Gemayel after a late-night session with Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat.

Syrian Gen. Hafez Arafat agreed to a Phalangist offer of a new cease-fire coupled with Palestinian withdrawal from the threatened mountain outposts but posed several conditions of his own. Arab League and Palestinian spokesmen said no final agreement on a truce was imminent.

"We're still trying to implement the last cease-fire and keep the fighting in the mountains from blowing up," Sharif Alkhatib, an aide to Gen. Ghoneim, said. "Talk of a new agreement now is premature." More than 50 cease-fires have broken down in the past month.

## Thailand Orders Top Ex-Aide to Return to Exile

BANGKOK, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—The Thai government tonight ordered former Deputy Premier Phrasas Charathien to leave the country within seven days in an attempt to defuse a political crisis caused by his return from exile.

The decision was reached after a Cabinet meeting and lengthy negotiations between ministers and top military officers.

Observers here said it was not likely to satisfy the 20,000 students who held a rally here tonight to demand the 63-year-old field marshal's arrest.

Field Marshal Phrasas returned here Sunday from almost three years of self-imposed exile in Taiwan to seek medical treatment.

The students want Field Marshal Phrasas put on trial for alleged personal responsibility for the deaths of 72 persons in mass demonstrations in October, 1973, which toppled the government in which he was deputy premier.

## Swiss Report Rise In Arms Exports

BERN, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Switzerland exported arms worth 219 million Swiss francs (\$88.5 million) in the first half of this year, about 16 per cent more than in the same period of last year, a government announcement said today.

The chief customers were Iran, which bought nearly \$30 million worth of weapons, and West Germany, \$16 million; Spain, \$14.5 million; and Austria, \$4 million.

Arms exports in the first half of last year totaled \$763 million.

the last 17 months of intense fighting.

## Sadat-Khaled Accord

CAIRO, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said today that he and Saudi Arabia's King Khalid had reached agreement on all measures that would end the bloodshed in Lebanon. The Middle East News Agency reported. But it said the Syrian leader, before returning home from a Saudi visit, that the plan would have to be approved by the foreign ministers of the Arab League states.

## Madrid Not July Drop 8% in Tourists

MADRID, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Spain's No. 1 industry, tourism, is in deep trouble and some industry officials are afraid the slump at least partly is due to a drop in tourists since the death of Franco nine months ago.

The latest unofficial figures from the government show a 6-per-cent drop in tourists during the key month of August, although officially the number of tourists is still only 2.3 per cent under last year.

Normally, the government counts on about \$3.5 billion in foreign revenues from the tourism trade. About 30 million tourists visited Spain last year.

Most private estimates of decline are much higher. Number of tourists on the Brava around Barcelona, reported down 25 per cent last year.

The crisis is compounded, say officials, by a capita drop in revenue, especially from U.S. visitors, traditionally the biggest spenders.

Luxury hotels in Madrid said they may close "for a while" during the rest of this year. A hotel operator on the Balearic island of Mallorca said much of Spain's tourism is based on 95 per cent of population depends on it. Next month unless things prove.

In a large part, the crisis is the result of the political transition, officials of the Majorca Chamber of Commerce said.

Other tourism executives said the decline from last September when Franco allowed the election of five leftist governments, their deaths set off a crisis across Europe with a domino effect on the tourism industry.

"We should have 45 tourists this year and want to have 30 million," said Ramon Alonso, head of the Union. "The political happy since September have helped increase the crisis as the effect of a boycott by the big agencies."

Other tourists hit are the hotels. Most report about 30 per cent occupancy. But even cheaper resort areas for couples reported a decline in visits June.



Carmen Diaz

## Spain Rightist Urge Ouster of Woman Adviser

MADRID, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Spanish ultra-conservatives asked for the resignation of Premier Adolfo Suarez, aides—an outspoken liberal—is the only woman to hold office in the administration.

She is Carmen Diaz de la V. de Tezanos, 33, the chief personal staff of Mr. Suarez, also his top press aide.

She has worked for several years in his office in the press building wearing a jeans and partly unbuttoned V-neck blouse and beach sandals.

"I'm a rebel, an iconoclast," Diaz said. "The man Blanco y Negro [the magazine] called 'the woman of the year' is a rebel." She said she was not a feminist.

Following earlier blasts in the media, the ultra-conservative Federation of Civil War Veterans, the magazine Fuerza Nueva, asked for the resignation of Diaz, who was appointed a post a month ago.

Fuerza Nueva, the organ of the ultra-conservative, said Diaz "insulted" the Spanish Army by saying "The worst could happen to Spain would be a Pinochet"—a reference to the repressive regime of Francisco Franco in Chile.

مناصرة الامم



## News Analysis

## Aura of Incumbency Is Decisive

By James M. Naughton

ANSAS CITY, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Living in the White House once again, in this curious election year, is a handicap to President Ford and his aides. In the end, how incumbency did prevail.

be executive mansion proved not merely the objective of the campaign, but a fact that President Ford and his aides each seemed determined, at times, to lose.

the contest was between an incumbent, a former California governor, and a challenger, a former national capital as against the incumbent, the President, who had not enjoyed all its recent assets.

But Mr. Ford won the Reagan presidential nomination, a tribute to the aura of incumbency, an aura symbolized by the eagle on the seal of the President of the United States was affixed to a wall in



his Crown Center command post here.

For some time it had seemed, even to many among the President's political consultants, that he had frittered away the advantages of incumbency. He had campaigned with the ferocity suggested by the bar-relief eagle that accompanied him through 30 Republican primaries, placed on the front of countless campaign lectures.

Moreover, Mr. Reagan was more alluring as a candidate—more exciting, more telegraphic—and his rhetoric tugged strongly

at the conservative instincts of most of the 2,289 delegates who chose their nominee at Kemper Arena here.

But Mr. Ford already was President. That seemed, finally, to count for much among the uncommitted delegates who came here to wield their decisive influence and who inched slowly, many reluctantly, onto the hard count of Ford delegates.

Presidential Aura  
It counted, in fact, twice. It counted in the persuasiveness of the aura, more than the arguments, of Mr. Ford when he ushered batches of uncommitted delegates into his 18th-floor hotel suite. It counted again when the delegates considered what to do about the aura and power of incumbency might have in a difficult contest to overtake Jimmy Carter and the Democrats in November.

"It was one thing for them to sit in an office in Des Moines or wherever and keep telling us on the phone they were still uncommitted," said Peter Rousell, one of Mr. Ford's delegates. "But it was another thing for them to be here, to be taken on the tour of the real presidential suite and to face the moment of truth."

The moment came last night. A majority, however frail, however slender, of the delegates decided it would be more prudent to back an incumbent President.

Reason for Outcome  
Even before the balloting began, John Sears, 34, Mr. Reagan's campaign manager, in effect conceded the outcome and identified the cause. "The problems of a race against an incumbent," he said, "are that, once you show your hand, all kinds of pressures can be used against you."

Despite that traditional truism, until scarcely two weeks before the convention opened in Kansas City, Mr. Reagan's formidable talents as an orator and a political leading man seemed a dead-even match for the President's capacity to manipulate the levers of governmental and party power.

Mr. Reagan rode the same evident tide of anti-Washington sentiment that swept Jimmy Carter to the Democratic nomination last month, but unlike Mr. Carter, Mr. Reagan could not ride that tide to his crest.

The central difference was that Mr. Carter did not face an incumbent. He was able to challenge Washington without challenging a president of his own party.

Fewer Mistakes  
Another distinction was that the former Georgia governor made fewer fundamental errors than either of the rivals for the Republican nomination.

Mr. Reagan's mistakes were strategic. He counted on knocking out Mr. Ford quickly, in the early primaries. When the California lost, although by a narrow margin, in the first primary in New Hampshire, he moved too slowly to enlarge on his strategy.

In the end, he bypassed major primaries—in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey—and had to scramble belatedly to try to win those delegations from Mr. Ford by designating a running mate from Pennsylvania. The choice, Sen. Richard Schweiker, was pronouncedly liberal, and Mr. Reagan's staunchly conservative supporters became so disheartened that the bulk of the Reagan campaign was focused more on holding what delegates it possessed than on enlarging their number.

Philosophical Errors  
Mr. Ford's misuses were both strategic and, more important, philosophical. He underestimated Mr. Reagan's intention to run against him. He miscalculated the strength of the California challenge. Even more basic was Mr. Ford's failure to grasp until recently the essential meaning of incumbency.

The President swooped down on the country's hamlets and cities for months on end, dispensing governmental favors or hints of them. Only as the primaries neared their end, and his nomination was yet in doubt, Mr. Ford's managers said, did he realize that the real value of incumbency was that it gave a president the occasion and the locale to dominate the news and to appear "presidential" through the visible performance of governance.

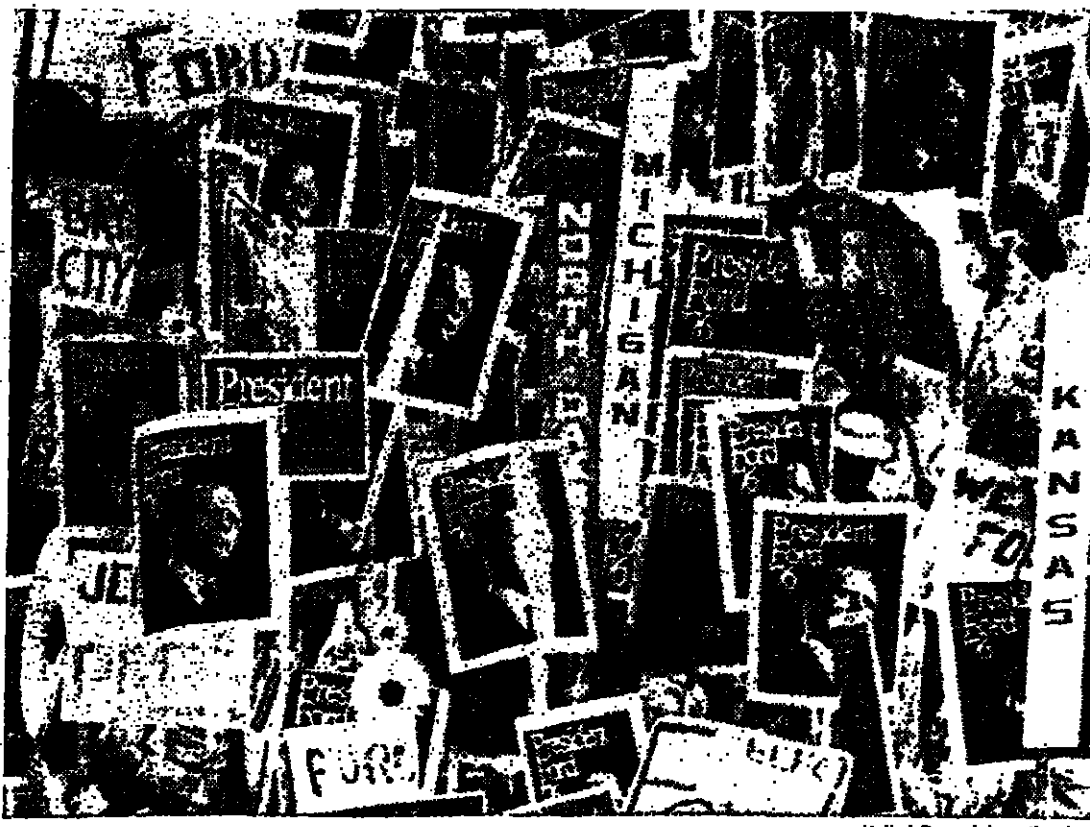
That is a lesson the Ford strategists now believe has been learned. The tentative outline of the President's fall campaign strategy envisages an effort to win largely by Mr. Ford's running mate, with the President remaining at the White House—seemingly to govern, they hope—and limiting his political activity.

An Uphill Race  
Even so, it will be difficult to make incumbency work again. "Any Republican has an uphill race" against Jimmy Carter, Mr. Sears said.

In competing with his ideological rival, Mr. Ford had to move steadily to the right philosophically. But against Mr. Carter, he must find some way to appeal to the more progressive, or at least centrist, electorate.

Furthermore, Mr. Ford starts out not from the customary presidential position—abroad in the contest—but well behind Mr. Carter in the polls.

Still, the election could be closer than now seems likely. The President plans a determined attempt to attack and anger Mr. Carter, hoping to provoke him into miscalculations. And he is, for whatever it proves in the next contest to be worth, already where he wants to wind up, in the White House.



Can't see the people for the signs during a convention parade for President Ford.

## Defender of Nixon and Vietnam

## Dole, Ford's Sharp-Tongued Running Mate

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19 (AP).

Robert Dole and Gerald Ford, who spent eight years together as minority members of the House of Representatives, share many traits. They are unflinchingly loyal to the Republican party, particularly its conservative wing, personable and even-tempered in public.

But Sen. Dole, whom Mr. Ford named today as his choice for the vice-presidential nomination, is far different from Mr. Ford in his slashing style of debate, marked by bluntness and sarcasm that he used to vigorously defend the Nixon administration on the floor of the Senate and as national GOP chairman.

Sen. Dole, 53, was even called a "hatchet man" by a GOP senator.

Sen. Dole gave a preview of what could be his campaign style when he addressed the Republican National Convention on Monday night as its temporary chairman.

A Litany of Results  
He recited a litany of the results of a Democratic presidency and Congress during the last two decades and then attacked the opposition party's platform.

"It is no fact left that any of us would slide off," he said of the Democratic platform. "But worse than that it is a collection of deceptions."

And he attacked Jimmy Carter, the Democratic candidate.

"The Democratic party doesn't know what its candidate stands for... and the Democratic candidate doesn't think we have a right to know," he said.

Sen. Dole is midway through his second term in the Senate, where he has compiled the voting record of a conservative.

The Americans for Constitutional Action, a conservative group, rated his voting record between 64 and 84 for his years in the Senate, with 100 being a "perfect" score. The Americans for Democratic Action, a liberal rating group, put his score at 0 to 19 during the same period.

Sen. Dole made his reputation

in Washington with his counter-attacks against Democrats who were critical of Nixon administration policies. First on the war in Southeast Asia and then on the Watergate scandal, Sen. Dole was frequently on his feet in the Senate, defending Mr. Nixon with his wit and a prosecutorial style developed in eight years as the district attorney in Russell County, Kansas.

For his loyalty Sen. Dole was named national chairman of the Republican party in 1971, succeeding Rogers Morton, who is now Mr. Ford's campaign manager.

Sen. Dole served as chairman until early 1972.

Sen. Dole married the former Phyllis Holden, a therapist who helped him recover from injuries suffered in World War II which cost him the use of his right arm and left him with only partial feeling in his left arm. Married in 1948, they had one child before being divorced in 1972.

Late last year, Sen. Dole married Elizabeth Hanford, a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Sen. Dole grew up in Russell, Kan., where his father operated a cream and egg store. He was aiming for a medical career when World War II broke out.

He rose to the rank of captain before being hit by shrapnel as he led a charge against a German machine-gun nest in Italy. His right shoulder was shattered and his vertebrae cracked. He spent 39 months in an Army hospital.

Goed to House in '60  
In 1960, he was elected to the House of Representatives. His district included 53 wheat-growing counties on the plains of western Kansas.

During his eight years in the House, he worked with Mr. Ford and devoted much time to the interests of his district. He served on the House Agriculture Committee and chaired an ad hoc Republican committee investigating the scandal surrounding Bobby Baker, a Lyndon Johnson protégé.

In 1968, Sen. Dole moved up to replace retiring Sen. Frank Carlson, defeating former Gov. William Avery for the GOP nomination. He won the general election with more than 60 per cent of the vote.

## Decisions, Decisions

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19 (AP).

James Baxter Jr. of Delaware was one of the last of the uncommitted delegates to make up his mind. He announced late last night that he would vote for Ronald Reagan.

"I'm not one to jump on bandwagons," he said.

## Second-Guessers Take Aim At Loser's Top Strategist

By Jules Witcover

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19 (VFP).

As Ronald Reagan's dream of the presidency faded, the political lion knives were out yesterday for the architect of his unsuccessful strategy, wielded by some of Mr. Reagan's most conservative and most charged supporters.

They questioned the wisdom of John Sears, Mr. Reagan's campaign manager and strategist, first for the selection of Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania as Mr. Reagan's running mate and then for the attempt to make the early disclosure of that choice the lever with which to pry loose enough Ford delegates to win the nomination.

They second-guessed Mr. Sears' decision to conduct the showdown Ford-Reagan test on a procedural matter, a proposed rules change that would have forced the President also to name his running mate in advance. They would have been smarter, they said, to make a tougher fight on some ideological issue, such as a platform plank on a clear-cut Ford-Reagan clash of ideology.

Some criticized, too, as not tough enough, the Reagan foreign-policy plank designed to precipitate a challenge and floor fights from the Ford camp. Instead of fighting the Ford forces accepted it. But most agreed, considering the determination of the Ford camp to avoid a fight, that it probably was not possible to write a more provocative plank.

Contrast of Expression  
The criticism of Mr. Sears was scattered rather than a chorus. But even the scattered voices were in contrast to earlier widespread expressions of admiration at the convention for his deftness in keeping the Reagan candidacy alive up to the final days and for keeping the Ford camp uneasy with his maneuvers.

Underlining the regard in which he has been held by Republican politicians is the continuing report that he will be offered a key job in the Ford campaign. Mr. Sears said, however, that he had not been asked and he did not plan to accept if asked.

Tom Ellis, Mr. Reagan's campaign manager in North Carolina, the scene of his first primary triumph in March, said of the strategy to press a procedural test: "I think it stank. You don't go on a procedural matter unless you've got the votes. No way."

Mr. Ellis was critical of the foreign-policy plank. He charged that the plank originally made specific mention of the

Panama Canal, which Mr. Reagan has insisted—wrongly—is U.S. "sovereign" territory and whose governing treaty has been under negotiation by the Ford administration.

Implying duplicity, Mr. Ellis said that mention was dropped after his old boss, Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., had signed his approval of the plank and without informing Sen. Helms and other signatories.

At first Mr. Ellis suggested that, had the Panama Canal been mentioned, it would have been harder for the Ford campaign to accept the whole plank. But then, reflecting on the Ford camp's reluctance to fight, he said: "I think if I'd put in that Jerry Ford was a left-handed truck driver they would have bought it. They ate everything that came down the pike."

Another important Reagan supporter, William Mougner of Mississippi, said of the procedural issue: "It is a terrible mistake. It was a lousy issue. It was just a bad rule. It was basically a political ploy and unless you were a hard Reaganite you couldn't buy it."

More damaging in Mississippi, he said, was the choice of Sen. Schweiker, which he called "a disaster" that had a "devastating" effect, making it impossible for him to hold a Reagan majority in the delegation. "I don't know of anything more traumatic than since we got Schweikerized," Mr. Mougner said.

Other Reagan supporters defended Mr. Sears. Former Rep. Thomas Curtis of Missouri, a member of the advisory group that helped write the foreign-policy plank, said the proposal on vice-presidential selection was a bona fide reform and not a political gimmick.

Another Reagan delegate, Peter Salomone of Missouri, expressed a typical view: "The only bad feeling I have is that we didn't prevail."

## Attacks on Integrity, Credibility

## Some Ford Aides Are Urging Strategy of Provoking Carter

By James Reston

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19 (NYT).

President Ford is being urged by some of his closest advisers to follow a strategy of provocation against Jimmy Carter in the presidential campaign. "You just watch us," one of them said yesterday. "We're here to wipe that smile off his face."

This proposed strategy rests on the assumption that the Democratic nominee is vague, self-righteous, short-tempered and that he can be rattled by sharp attacks on his integrity and credibility.

With this in mind, the President's advisers are proposing that he put former Gov. John Connally of Texas in charge of the Republican campaign. Mr. Connally has a reputation of being a master of political ridicule and sarcasm.

It is not clear that President Ford has agreed to this line of attack on Mr. Carter. His staff has been looking at some of the speeches made here to the delegates but there is no evidence that the President himself has been directing the themes of the convention. In fact, he has said repeatedly that he intends to run a "positive and responsible campaign," the planning of which will not be settled until the President meets with his advisers at Vail, Colo., next week.

Leave It To Others  
If Mr. Ford approves the proposal, the expectation of those who know the President is that he would take a strictly presidential line in his campaign speeches and leave it to others, such as Mr. Connally, to lead Mr. Carter.

Vice-President Rockefeller gave the convention here a sample of the technique last Monday. "Try to figure out where the Democratic candidate stands on the issues," Mr. Rockefeller said. "He [Mr. Carter] really belongs on that TV program 'What's My Line?' Here's a fellow that one time calls himself a Georgia 'redneck' and just last week in Washington at Ralph Nader's shindig, he tried to pass himself off as a Nader-day saint."

Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, temporary chairman of the Republican convention (whom Mr. Ford picked today as his running mate), was more critical and personal. He described Mr. Carter as a "quick-change artist," and implied that the former Georgia governor had one civil rights policy for blacks and another for whites, one policy for the poor and another for the rich.

"Right to Know"  
"The Democrat party doesn't know what its candidate stands for," Sen. Dole charged. "The American people don't know and the Democrat candidate doesn't think they have a right to know... The record shows the man is a mass of contradictions."

Sen. Dole said that Mr. Carter had gone into the primary elections saying he was against a constitutional amendment to prohibit busing but had asked the Georgia Legislature to propose such an amendment when he was governor.

Sen. Dole said Mr. Carter also had taken contradictory positions at different times on state right-to-work laws, on development of the B-1 bomber, and on U.S. recognition of Cuba.

"You look at the record," Sen. Dole remarked, "and you'll find the same contradictions on abortion, on his concern for minorities, on government reorganiza-

tion—the list goes on... again and again and again, he indicts himself with his own words. No wonder the man is complaining in advance that we're going to take a look at him."

"In Desperation"  
Mr. Carter anticipated that the Republicans might adopt a strategy of personal provocation against him. In Manchester, N.H., early this month, he predicted the Republicans would mount an "almost unprecedented vicious, personal attack on me..." because, he added, the Republican party was "going to be desperate, and in desperation, they will turn to personal attacks—mark my words."

Mr. Carter has shown himself to be sensitive to criticism, particularly on questions involving his fidelity to the truth. It has been part of the litany of his campaign that "I will never lie to you" and, when he has been charged in the past with inconsistencies, he has usually explained the facts as he saw them, without anger.

He did reply with surprising emotion to charges by Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., during the primaries that he was "fuzzy" on the issues, and he told reporters that he would "resent" any efforts to "make something" out of his "ethnic purity" remark. But reporters traveling with him during the last few months do not have the impression that he is an ill-tempered man who can be provoked into serious political blunders.

The outlook, however, is for a fairly rough campaign. President Ford may be "positive and responsible," but at least some of his aides prefer blunter weapons, and some of his supporters have already begun to test Mr. Carter's patience.

Detroit Imposes Curfew to Fight Crime by Youth  
DETROIT, Aug. 19 (AP).—City officials alarmed by increased gang violence have ordered Detroit's youngsters off the streets by 10 p.m. every night.

Those under 18 will have to leave theaters, bowling establishments and other places of amusement a half hour before that time.

The curfew was passed by the City Council last night to combat "a dramatic increase in vandalism, robberies and assaults" in recent weeks.

The council also amended an existing "stop-and-frisk" ordinance to make it illegal for anyone to refuse to show identification to a police officer investigating a possible crime.

In another effort to stop the violence, Police Chief Philip Tamm said that 200 officers had been assigned to gang-busting duty. City officials have criticized Chief Tamm for his handling of the juvenile crime problem and have threatened to fire him. The police chief said he would keep his job "by producing."

Mansfield in Rangoon  
RANGOON, Aug. 19 (AP).—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield arrived in Rangoon yesterday for the last stop of an Asian tour. The Montana Democrat came from Thailand and stopped on the way for several hours in Vientiane, Laos.

## Ford Is Victor Over Reagan in First Ballot at Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

the man who can whip the responsible Congress into line," the blare of brass sounded. "California Here I Come," the Michigan Fight Song, blue Reagan signs gave way to Ford signs as the two up competed in the display calculated exuberance.

at the roll-call vote was delayed beyond prime television time the East, South and Middle West by unscheduled demonstrations from the frustrated Reagan forces, who knew they could not win.

gain and again, they blew on foot-long plastic horns, filling the hall with a sound unbecomingly insistent of the violations of women. Scowls creased the faces of convention officials who did not make themselves heard, he Ford managers' response the horns was a cascade of decorated beach balls and banners from the balconies they packed with their supporters.

President's patience, however, was not tested by the control to advantage in the distribution of tickets.

some persons in the hall, an appeared that the public system had been turned a few notches to make the music louder than the Reaganists.

Reagan demonstration of 45 minutes but Mr. Ford's voters, more restrained, kept show going for only 25 minutes.

ounding speeches for Mr. Reagan were delivered by Sen. Helms of North Carolina and Dr. Gloria Roode of New York for Mr. Ford were delivered by 19 persons.

the roll call began, the fear-old President—the first of executive in U.S. history not elected to either the presidency

or vice-presidency—was assured of the votes of 1,178 delegates, 49 more than a majority, according to the final New York Times tabulation: Mr. Reagan had 1,088.

Only 12 disband delegates—including Eliza Sprinkle, a 79-year-old grandmother from Virginia, one of the minor stars of this convention—remained uncommitted until the clerk called the states.

Mrs. Sprinkle finally voted for Mr. Reagan.

Gov. Miliken, an old political colleague of the President, made a brief and unconventional nominating address, mentioning Mr. Ford's name almost at the outset. Customarily, the name is coyly withheld until the last line.

The governor credited the President with having "re-established our leadership, revived our economy and restored our honor—brought strength in time of crisis, order in a time of confusion."

Mr. Ford's long battle with Mr. Reagan, Gov. Miliken added, had been "vigorous" and "essentially healthy."

On Mr. Reagan's behalf, Sen. LaSalle said the former California governor had challenged the entire Republican political establishment, including the occupant of the White House and all but 9 of 535 members of Congress, and compiled "a track record" that proved he could win.

"Shocking Peasants"  
"I would really love to see Ronald Reagan debate Jimmy Carter," the senator said. "After about one round of debating with Ronald Reagan he would have to go back to shocking peasants—if that's what you do with peasants."

Pro-Reagan political professionals said they had nothing to do with the horn-blowing, this convention's distinctive sound.

Ray Barnhart of Texas said, for example, that he had been trying to persuade his solidly Reaganite delegation to "stunt up." And the horns blew even for Sen. Helms, who had to wait for 15 minutes to make a second speech for Mr. Reagan.

But the horns were all of the same make and it appeared unlikely that they had appeared spontaneously.

Earlier in the day, uncommitted delegates by the dozens broke ranks, with most of them swinging behind the President. The Mississippi delegation, once considered the key to the nomination, voted before the balloting to discard its unit rule and to give 16 votes to Mr. Ford and 14 votes to Mr. Reagan.

The two Alaskans who had favored Mr. Reagan for months finally owned up. Enough West Virginians to assure Mr. Ford the 20 votes that Gov. Moore had promised him fell into line. Thomas Tanke, the only undecided delegate from Iowa, and Calvin James, the only undecided from Kansas, both opted for the President. So did Lela Leggett of Willoughby, Ohio.

By the time the convention came to order at 7 p.m., 39 had switched to Mr. Ford and 26 to Mr. Reagan.

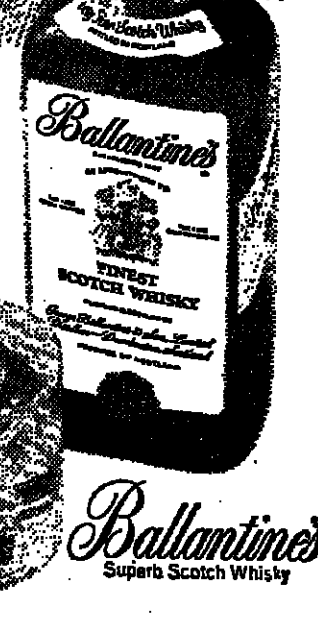
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## A Study in Contrasts

## 2 Parties' Candidates Differ in Style

By Lou Cannon

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19 (UPI)—The smiling former congressman nominated by the Republican party last night differs in almost every respect from the Democrat he will oppose for the presidency.

Gerald R. Ford, a President by inheritance, is a genial and expansive man accustomed to the horse trading and camaraderie of the House, where he served for a quarter-century. His opponent, more driven and controlled, shows little tolerance for legislative small talk.

As a creature of the legislative process, Mr. Ford also approaches problem-solving in a totally different manner from his opponent.

Both as governor of Georgia and as a candidate for the Demo-

cratic presidential nomination, Jimmy Carter conceived a dominating strategy and stayed with it. Mr. Ford comes to solutions in the congressional manner, discussing options with a variety of sources and making decisions which often are reactions to events.

While no precise comparison can be made of a white House staff and the staff of a governing or of a noncontending presidential candidate, some vast differences in approach are evident.

## One Is Hedgepodge

Mr. Ford's staff, again reflecting his congressional training, is a hedgepodge of old retainers, holdovers from the presidency of Richard Nixon, party loyalists and bright, new recruits. Mr. Carter's

staff is handpicked from a tightly knit group that was with him from the beginning.

Mr. Ford is also, as his vanquished opponent Ronald Reagan has never tired of saying, a product of the Washington "fluid system," accustomed to dealing with the varied contingencies which abound within the bureaucracy and the special interest groups. Mr. Carter, as much as Mr. Reagan, is a true outsider who remains suspicious of the pluralistic federal establishment.

There are other contrasts, other differences between the two candidates who today are joined in a 73-day campaign which the polls, the political writers and Mr. Reagan expect Mr. Carter to win. Indeed, even some of Mr. Ford's closest former colleagues in the House share this expectation, perhaps because they are aware of the President's limitations as a public speaker.

Mr. Carter is an effective public speaker who prefers, like Mr. Reagan, to give a standard speech composed of well-honed generalities.

Mr. Ford has an intricate knowledge of the federal budget process and complex governmental issues, but he fares poorly as a stump speaker and has not mastered the techniques of effective television performance.

## Liked by Newsmen

He is warm and open with reporters—in fact, with everyone—and he lacks a dread of the news media. He is liked and usually respected by reporters who knew him in the House.

Mr. Carter is wary and suspicious of the press and far more hostile to what he regards as critical coverage. He also is less generous with defeated opponents than is Mr. Ford, who learned in Congress not to discount a loser's chances of achieving a comeback.

Both candidates consider themselves religious and both are Protestants, but their public display of their religiousness could hardly be more different. Mr. Ford, who organized private prayer sessions even after he reached the White House and who prays and attends church regularly, has gone out of his way to de-emphasize public displays involving religion. The ostentatious prayer breakfasts which featured the administrations of his predecessor are now events of the past.

In contrast, Mr. Carter has talked more openly about his Christianity than has any other political candidate in modern times.

Even in the sometimes revealing choice of recreation, the two candidates are contrasts.

Mr. Carter likes tennis, a directly competitive confrontation dependent upon skill, finesse and strategic concepts. Mr. Ford, although a one-time football star, prefers golf, where the player essentially is in competition with himself.

## One Advantage

Mr. Ford, 62, whose House constituency was Mich., Grand Rapids, has one advantage which his strategists believe will sustain him in the campaign ahead.

It is that Mr. Ford is considered "a good guy" while Mr. Carter's personality remains a subject of suspicion.

The polling data accumulated by both the Ford and Reagan campaign staffs shows that voters have doubts about the leadership qualities of Mr. Ford and about his competence as President. But voters are fond of Mr. Ford as a person and they are uncertain about Mr. Carter despite a higher appreciation of his leadership qualities.

If these doubts grow, Mr. Ford's strategists say the voters may settle for the known ingredients of "good old Jerry Ford" in place of an outsider of whom they are suspicious.

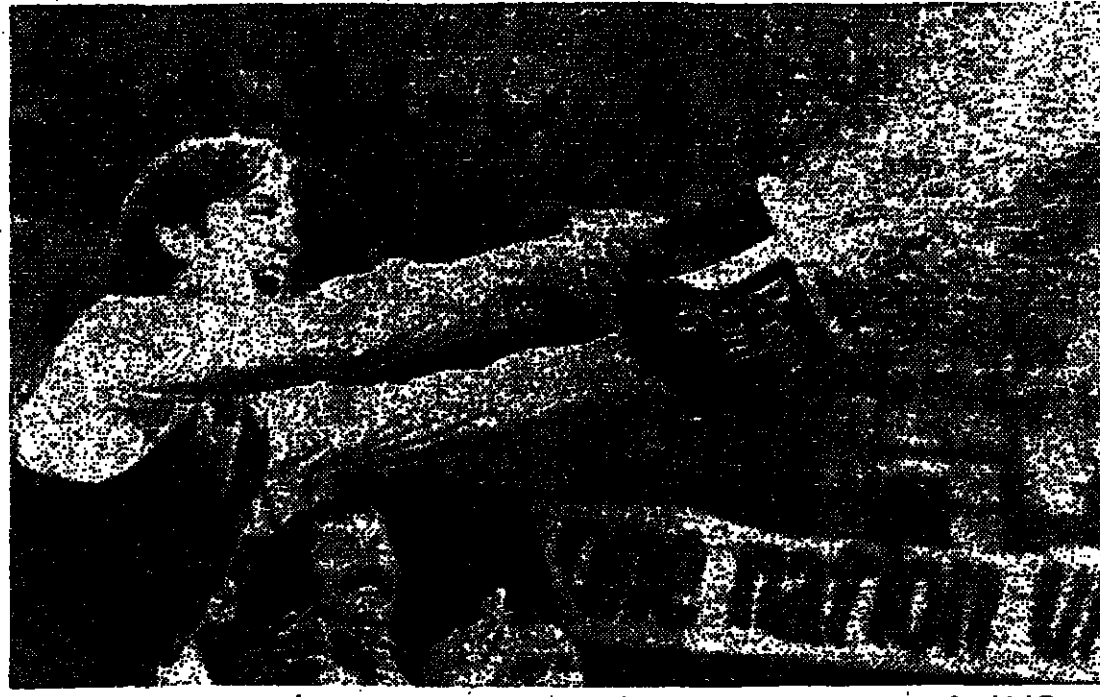
But even the most optimistic strategists concede that something will have to be done to improve the President's political performance.

## A Group Man

Mr. Ford has spent so much of his life sharing responsibility, for example, that he has never learned to take credit. He did, in preempt credit at the White House for the popular actions of his administration. Nor does he know how to excite people or even regard this quality as especially important. One of Mr. Ford's intimates says he suffers from "too little ego," a lack that is useful in the speaker of the House, which Mr. Ford wanted to be, but perilous in a president.

This is an age of personalized politics, when presidents are supposed to identify themselves with their programs. Lacking "ego" and knowing that these programs are in fact the work of many men and women, Mr. Ford has not learned how to take credit for the accomplishments of his administration.

Occupying the one office in which U.S. citizens seem to demand special qualities, Mr. Ford in fact is not a very "special man" and, thus, is not very different from a typical American.



JACK LETS 'ER RIP—Jack Ford, the President's son, flinging confetti from the gallery onto the convention floor after his father was named the Republicans' candidate.

## And Action on Jewish Boycott

## Democratic Nominee Pledges Foreign-Bribe Crackdown

By Hobart Rowen

PLAINS, Ga., Aug. 19 (UPI)—Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter said here yesterday that if he is elected president he will crack down on international bribery and against "boycotts of our corporations just because they may happen to have Jewish leaders."

Briefing reporters after a meeting with experts on international economic matters, Mr. Carter said there had been agreement in the group that he should take a strong stand on the bribery and boycott issues.

Where bribery has been committed, Mr. Carter said, it should be made public and prosecuted. The Ford administration recently proposed that all foreign payments, legal or otherwise, by U.S. corporations be disclosed to the government. However, the information would be kept secret for a year.

"Evidence of crime should not be concealed," Mr. Carter said.

## 'Tertiary Boycotts'

On the question of boycotts against Jewish firms, Mr. Carter spoke of what he called "tertiary boycotts." These involve situations where the firms being boycotted may not be directly Jewish-connected but do business with banks or corporations that have Jewish executives.

The former Georgia governor said he would propose legislation to make such boycotts illegal. "If I make [my feelings] clear, it will go a long way to resolving this issue as a matter of principle," he said.

On general international economic affairs, Mr. Carter said that U.S. strength "has been unshaken" by recent international

## A 2d Ex-Aide Admits FBI Break-In Role

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UPI)—Edward Miller, the former head of the FBI's Intelligence Division, said yesterday Patrick Gray 2d told him in 1972 that he had authorized the commission of burglaries by bureau agents investigating domestic radical and terrorist groups.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Miller, who retired from the bureau in 1974, said that the conversation with Mr. Gray took place in the summer of 1972, shortly after Mr. Gray became acting bureau director after the death of J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Miller said that it was on the strength of his conversation with Mr. Gray, which he said was private, that he subsequently authorized "surveillance entries" by bureau agents in the New York City area.

Mr. Miller thus became the second former top FBI official in two days to acknowledge having approved requests from bureau field offices for permission to conduct such break-ins, the legality of which is now being investigated by the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division.

## Approval Concealed

The New York Times reported yesterday that Mark Felt, who was the second-ranking bureau official under Mr. Gray, had conceded that he had approved at least two such operations.

Asked about the basis for his approval, Mr. Felt said he believed, but could not be certain, that Mr. Gray had voiced his approval before a group of bureau officials for the commission of burglaries.

Mr. Gray, however, denied through his lawyer ever having approved illegal acts by bureau agents under his command. Mr. Gray left the bureau in April, 1973, after it became apparent that he would not be confirmed for the job by the Senate.

Although Mr. Felt said that his recollection of the circumstances was "hazy," Mr. Miller clearly recalled that Mr. Gray had announced his approval of the practice at a Washington conference of bureau executives in August, 1972.

## Big Balloon Flies From Italy to U.S.

BUTLAND, Mass., Aug. 19 (UPI)—A huge scientific balloon launched in Italy landed gently on a patch of farmland near here Tuesday.

The 21-million-cubic-foot balloon was launched last Friday from Sicily. Its flight was terminated by radio command over western Massachusetts by scientists who had been pursuing it in a plane since it neared the U.S. coast.

The 20,000-pound, 15-story-high balloon startled residents in southern New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Many telephone police stations and Hanscom Air Force Base in Bedford, wondering if they had seen a flying saucer.

## U.S. Probe Clears Rep. Young Of Sex Allegation by Ex-Aide

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UPI)—Justice Department investigators have been unable to establish that any part of a \$26,000 annual salary paid by Rep. John Young, D-Texas, to his former secretary was provided in return for her services as his mistress.

A Justice Department official said that allegations against Rep. Young by Colleen Gardner, the former secretary, that her salary had been inflated because of her personal relationship with the congressman had not been substantiated by a departmental investigation.

The official said that a decision had been reached to end the inquiry.

Mrs. Gardner has said publicly that she believed that part of her \$26,000 annual salary, which she said was not warranted by her office duties, had been paid her by Rep. Young because of her personal relationship with him.

She told The New York Times in June that during the five years from 1970 that she had worked off

## Refugees Have Added to Problem

## New Housing Is Replacing A Shantytown Near Lisbon

By Marvyn Howe

ALGES, Portugal, Aug. 19 (UPI)—The women and children near the public fountain pointed ceremoniously to the heap of stones, boards, tin and broken glass as if it were a national monument.

"That's the end of a barraca and soon they will all go," said 56-year-old Maria Adelaide Gouveia, who has lived 20 years in a barraca or shack, told a visitor to the Santa Marta shantytown.

Santa Marta is one of the oldest slums outside Lisbon and sprawls just over the hill from the elegant Embassy Row of suburban Alges.

In the last three or four years, Santa Marta has expanded rapidly with the influx of refugees from Portugal's former colonies in Africa, particularly the Cape Verde Islands. The Cape Verdeans have recreated an African village atmosphere here with their taverns, children playing on roller carts and women pounding corn.

90 Families

This month 90 families have been moved out of Santa Marta to new housing and their barracas have been destroyed.

"We've got more than 1,000 families to move and construction is slow, but Santa Marta will be gone by 1980," Mrs. Gouveia's son, Amadio, said.

Amadio Gouveia Martins Ferro is 20, has a job as an electrician and goes to night school. He is also a member of the neighborhood commission, which started the moving process in Santa Marta.

"We were luckier than other shantytowns because we have money," Mr. Martins Ferro said proudly. "It's not enough for a new town but it's a start."

Money Deposited

He explained that the Spanish builder who had bought up all the land in the area for high-rise apartments had been forced by law to pledge to build houses for the poorest people. He had deposited the money but did nothing until the neighborhood commission took matters into its own hands.

The commission persuaded the State Housing Development Fund of the urgent need for housing for the people of Santa Marta, according to Mr. Martins Ferro. The fund contracted builders, and construction got under way a year ago at Zambujal, about five miles inland.

As the constructions are completed, the people from Santa Marta are moving, large families first. Mr. Martins Ferro explained. He said there were two types of housing. People with low or irregular wages can rent apartments for 10 percent of the family income, or for free if there is no income. People with a stable income can buy houses for about \$8,000, paying low installments during 20 years.

"We heard about the April 25, 1974, revolution, but only now we

## Egypt Is Closing Libya Consulate, Cites Train Bomb

CAIRO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Egypt has ordered the Libyan Consulate in Alexandria to close down for security reasons following a weekend bomb incident on a train that killed 8 persons and injured 50.

Egyptian officials have accused agents of Libyan President Muammar Qadhafi of planting the bomb Saturday in a crowded train in Alexandria's main railroad station. Libyan agents were also blamed for a series of sabotage incidents in Egypt that started last spring.

A Foreign Ministry statement, carried by the Middle East News Agency, said yesterday that the step was taken because authorities feared violent retaliation against the consulate by Alexandria's population.

Libya denied the charges and has called for an urgent meeting of the Arab League Council to discuss an Egyptian military buildup on its border and the threat by President Anwar Sadat to retaliate for the bombings.

## Amin Demands Israel Pay for Raid Damages

TEL AVIV, Aug. 19 (UPI)—Government officials today laid the ed of a telegram from Ugdan President Yd Amin demanding compensation for the Israeli raid at Entebbe.

"We do not attach significance to this," an official said. The message set a seven-day deadline for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to say whether Israel would "compensate Uganda for the life and property destroyed as well as for the expenses which Uganda incurred on hospitalizing for the French airbus."

"I am not joking," the Ugandan leader said. "We reserve the right and are determined to do everything within our power, including shedding our blood, in order to pay back."

The Israeli raid rescued more than 100 hostages held by Palestinian guerrillas who hijacked an Air France plane after take-off from Athens.

"As of now, I cannot tell you how and when we intend to pay back, but it is up to you to inform me expeditiously and directly whether Israel will compensate Uganda," the message said.

More Abortions Performed in Disaster in Ita

MILAN, Aug. 19 (AP)—More Severo women today went to the abortion clinic. They fear babies they carried might be deformed as a result of dioxin pollution which has been found in the urban middle and classes.

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Many Volunteers

Rep. Young said that the Carter campaign was being helped by many volunteers.



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## Women's Bank Is Accused Of Sex Bias

By Mary Breasted

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (UPI).—A 23-year-old woman has sued the First Women's Bank for sex discrimination because, she says, it dismissed her soon after she told her superiors she was pregnant.

The plaintiff is Susan Salvia, a lawyer, Merrick Rosenberg, said he would file a lawsuit on her behalf today with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the New York State Commission on Human Rights, charging the bank with violations of federal anti-discrimination laws and covering employment practices.

However, a director of the bank said Mrs. Salvia had not let go only because she refused to go back to a teller's desk that she had been moved from several months before she was dismissed and not because she was pregnant.

The First Women's Bank, which opened here last October, is organized by several prominent feminists, women lawyers and banking experts. Ellen Press, a director of the bank who is in charge of public relations, said: "We don't discriminate in any way. If a woman is brought in, it will be utilized, and we feel that will prevail."

Mrs. Press declined to say if Mrs. Salvia was dismissed in her bank clerk's job. Mr. Rosenberg said: "The bank given two different reasons



Susan Salvia, UPI  
an accusation.

for firing her. The bank's lawyer, Evelyn Lehman, told me Susan was fired for "incompetence." The other was that she was fired after she refused to take a comparable job. Mrs. Salvia had worked several months as a teller before moving to the bookkeeping department. Mrs. Press insisted that "no one at the bank has told anyone" that Mrs. Salvia "was fired for incompetence."

Mrs. Salvia supports her husband, Michael, who is a student at Mount Sinai Medical School, where he is completing his third year.

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Asserting that foreign ownership of a 650-acre stretch of farmland that produces one of the world's greatest red wines would be against "national interests," the French government has blocked the sale of the Chateau-Margaux vineyard to a U.S. company.

The Bordeaux is one of five wines judged by the French to be worthy of the premier grand cru classification, and the government's decision appears to boost it into a category between a national heritage and a sensitive industry—much to the distress of the French owners, who were ready to sell the vineyard to National Distillers for twice the amount offered by prospective French buyers.

Reacting somewhat as the U.S. government did when Arabs and Iranians offered to sink petrodollars into the financially troubled Lockheed and Grumman aircraft companies, the French Finance Ministry last week ordered Bordeaux's Ginetet family to turn down a reported \$16-million offer from the U.S. firm and to seek "a French solution."

Chateau-Margaux's plight underscores a deepening widespread financial crisis facing many of the 300 owners and winemakers in the Bordeaux region who were harmed by the 1973 fraud scandals. They had gone deeply in debt to get rich when the frantic speculative boom in Bordeaux wines began in 1970 and wound up strapped for cash when the boom broke two years ago.

The decision to reject the U.S. offer means that Chateau-Margaux will have to have govern-

ment help if it is to pay off debts that are costing the firm \$4,000 a day in interest, owner Pierre Ginetet said. "We are waiting for their proposals. Perhaps it could be low-interest government loans."

Chateau-Margaux is the most celebrated of about 60 types of wine sold by the Ginetet family. Wine produced only on a designated 110-acre tract, which has been owned by the Ginetets for four generations, can be

labeled as their premier grand cru.

The heavy aroma has been savored by kings, presidents and, according to the story told by actress Margot Hemingway to explain her first name, her parents the night she was conceived. Miss Hemingway, granddaughter of writer Ernest Hemingway, has changed her first name from Margaux to Margot.

The Finance Ministry, which has to approve the sale of more

than 20 per cent of a French company to foreigners, indicated that "national prestige" and the government's desire to keep tight controls over the wine industry, one of France's principal export earners, led to the refusal of National Distillers' bid.

Sales Recovered

Chateau-Haut-Brion, another prestigious Bordeaux vineyard, was sold to the Dillon banking family of the United States in

1936 and Chateau-Latour went to British owners in 1953.

Bordeaux sales have recovered from the upheavals earlier in the decade and prices have risen again. Vintners are predicting that, with a little luck, this year's crop will produce a small but excellent vintage that will help boost prices even more.

But wine houses that committed themselves to high interest rates in 1971 and 1972 to pick up

stocks which they have had to keep since then are still facing a severe economic pinch.

Mr. Ginetet says that in one year of negotiations his firm received only one serious offer from a French company, Rémy Martin Cognac, but it was so low that it would have collapsed values for all French vineyards. "We looked for a French solution for 18 months and, if it had been there, we would have found it," he said.

## DINING OUT IN ITALY: An Inn Specializing in 'Cooked Water'

By Naomi Barry

CAPALIBIO, Italy (UPI).—From Florence to Rome, the Osteria da Carla is famous for its acqua cotta (cooked water).

This sounds as poor as you can get but the acqua cotta is full of the invention of poverty and dense enough with good things to hold a spoon almost upright.

A bowl of the rustic soup was the traditional homecoming for the woodmen of the Maremma, a comparatively wild coastal region of southern Tuscany. As often happens, dishes developed in the past by peasants are the present-day delight of city people.

Capalbio, a medieval walled village once under the hegemony of Siena, is the center of a 15,000-acre hunting and fishing reserve full of huck and boar, oak and wild olive trees.

The country inn, Da Carla, is installed in a 14th-century stone house and specializes in the dishes of the area: boar, Tuscan beef, mountain-oared

hams, sausages, and salami; bean soup and acqua cotta. The latter gets its name from its water base.

Family Run

The restaurant is a family affair with four generations giving a helping hand. In the kitchen, Callopo Nardi rolls the dough for her fettuccine and tortellini, slimmers hunter-style boar (cuniale alla cacciatora), bakes a simple cake studded with pine nuts. Her husband Gino produces the red and white Capalbio wine from his own vineyards and buys from the neighboring farmers all the eggs, fruits and vegetables required by the restaurant.

"We have a splendid clientele who come to us for the taste of the earth. Everything must be genuine," he says.

Sons, sons-in-law, nephews take the orders and run them to table from the kitchen, nimbly avoiding somebody's grandchild. Son Palmiro has the responsibility of grilling the steaks of beef, boar, and pork over the open hearth

on the summer dining verandah. In winter, he moves to an indoor fireplace. The repertory during hunting season is extended to include venison steak and half a dozen varieties of migratory birds to be roasted on the spit.

Not to be overlooked in the

## 10 Paintings Stolen in London

LONDON, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Thieves broke into a commercial art gallery while the owner was on vacation and stole 10 paintings valued at \$305,000, police said yesterday.

The most valuable painting was by George Stubbs, the great 18th-century English animal painter.

Edward Speelman, owner of the Piccadilly Gallery where the robbery took place, said the robbery was discovered Tuesday. He was vacationing in France and his gallery was closed for two weeks.

summer dining room is a series of old-fashioned photographs on one wall: bearded men wearing high boots and carrying belts and carrying rifles. These stalwarts were not family but the most celebrated poachers and bandits of the Maremma in the 1890s. They were not a band, but loners. Tiburti, at the left, was the most celebrated.

The Soup

Mrs. Nardi's centuries-old manner of preparing acqua cotta calls for sliced onions and garlic to be sweated in a little olive oil. She then adds chopped tomatoes and a few leaves of celery and fresh basil, a spoon of concentrated tomato paste and water. Seasonings are salt and pepper and a pinch of ginger. After 15 minutes of simmering, she throws in a handful of fresh pasta and swirls in a beaten egg. The fresh pasta requires only a few minutes cooking in the broth.

Into each bowl goes a slice of rough country bread generously sprinkled with grated parmesan,

a ladle of the soup, and a top layer of bread sprinkled with more parmesan. The bowls go into the oven just long enough to melt the cheese into strings. The result is a memorable mush.

The inn is open seven days a week until Oct. 1. Reservations are advised. During winter, the inn closes on Friday. Average price for a meal is approximately 6,000 to 8,000 lire, with a main course of first-quality steak.

(Da Carla, Osteria La Torre, Capalbio (province of Grosseto), Tel. (0564) 896 070.)

## London Theater Strike

LONDON, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Sixty stagehands at Britain's National Theatre in London continued their strike today. They walked out Tuesday in a dispute over working at rehearsals in one of the new building's three theaters while working on performances in another.

## New Magazine, New Centerfold

By Stephen Fox

3 ANGELES (AP).—The people who brought you male models are back with a new magazine whose editor hopes to show that there is more to men than other magazines shown.

The new publication, an offshoot of Playgirl magazine, is the Playgirl Advisor and is aimed at "couple, men, and women in the 18 to 40 age range," according to its editor, a vice-president of Playgirl, Inc. Mr.

Ritter said that magazine, which came out last month, selling for \$1, will go further than Playgirl in its treatment of sexual subjects.

Mr. Ritter, 27, said that the Advisor "is going to people who have already broken out, who say they want more out of their sex life."

The new magazine has a difficult act to follow. Playgirl magazine circulation has doubled and advertising rates almost tripled since the first issue three years ago. It has spawned com-

petitors but the closest, Viva magazine, has less than half Playgirl's circulation.

The Advisor's editor, Joyce Dudney, 32, has a PhD in psychology from the University of California at Berkeley, was a practicing sex therapist for two years and spent five years with Psychology Today magazine before joining Playgirl.

The magazine's purpose, Miss Dudney said, is "to enlighten people about sexuality as a force in human nature and society," something she feels other magazines have failed to do.

"Other publications deal generally with behavior in the bedroom," she said, "but that's really just a tiny, tiny part of the whole thing. What is not done is teaching people how to deal with relationships, how sexuality affects your whole life."

Miss Dudney has structured the magazine into sections that she hopes will help people with questions about their own sexuality. One of them, predictably, is an advice column written by a trained sex counselor. Another section, also written by a sex therapist, will deal with interpretations of readers' erotic fantasies.

### Erotic Fantasies

"The point of running erotic fantasies and then having a professional talk about them is to tell people how common they are, how extreme some of them are, and that having them doesn't mean that you're pathological," Miss Dudney said.

The Advisor will also have nude photos, she said, but they will feature men and women together rather than the cheese-cake layout of other publications.

"There are a lot of photos appearing that show a man or woman alone and the only possible interpretation is that the person's body is their sexuality," Miss Dudney said. "We want to get away from the notion that sexuality is a function of how your body looks. The people in our photos will be relating, they will be doing more than looking out from the page with a seductive smile on their face."

### Plays

"The Collector," a play adapted from John Fowles' novel, "sounds like a bad translation," according to Richard Eder. The book tells the story of the English clerk who kidnaps an art school student, "the same way he collects butterflies, with terrible butties." The girl, like the butterfly, dies. This production ignores the psychological details and "gives us only the externals. For the most part it gives them badly." As the kidnapper, John Fallon, "is about as bad as it is possible to be," while Ann McCurry, as the student, "is more satisfactory, but then it's an easier part." Alan A. Gabor directed.

## SHARPS & FLATS

Rock and pop festivals have only run into problems in the last 10 months of August, have been cancelled in Amsterdam, Nim's and Orange. Local critics don't seem to want responsibility, nor the head—nor the violence that insist accompanies these.

MONTE CARLO.—In a return engagement, Nancy Holloway and all Noel are "faring in An-Levasseur's nostalgic revue member" at the Sporting from Aug. 21 through 5.

RIS.—Ted Curson will head the all-star line-up at Dillon's Aug. 26. The Manhattan Charlotte Leslie and Rori are appearing there nightly.

NICH.—The Thad Jones-Lewis Big Band will be appearing nightly at the Domicile Aug. 23 through Sept. 11.

NEVA.—Stride pianist Joe will be at the Popcorn for a week starting Aug. 23.

NDON.—Australian singing Kamahl will open at the of the Town on Aug. 23 a four-week engagement. Louis Hayes and Junior quintet and Viola Willis are singing nightly at Ronnie's.

LO.—Guitarist Jimmy Gour-



Elton John  
... No. 1

key is the featured attraction at the Downtown Kynub.

For the third consecutive week, Elton John and Kiki Dee are No. 1 on both the American and British charts with "Don't Go Breaking My Heart." The song is also No. 2 in Amsterdam, No. 5 in Hong Kong and climbing fast in Paris. Despite the bad reviews by the critics (or perhaps because of them), the public is still buying, and that's what counts.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

## Y. ENTERTAINMENT: Robots, 'Futureworld'

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (UPI).—The is now critics for 'The York Times' new films stage productions:

### Films

'Futureworld' is the sequel to 'The World,' a film "about a robot, for robots," according to Richard Eder. "It is the most ordinary kind of future science fiction. Full of utters and empty thought." It's Peter Fonda and Blythe Dyer as two reporters who are to figure out what's happening to the rich and powerful of Delos, a pleasure garden of the future. It seems that they are being replaced by robots. "In the interests of peace reason," Richard Eder says.

## Nations Compete Cairo Film Festival

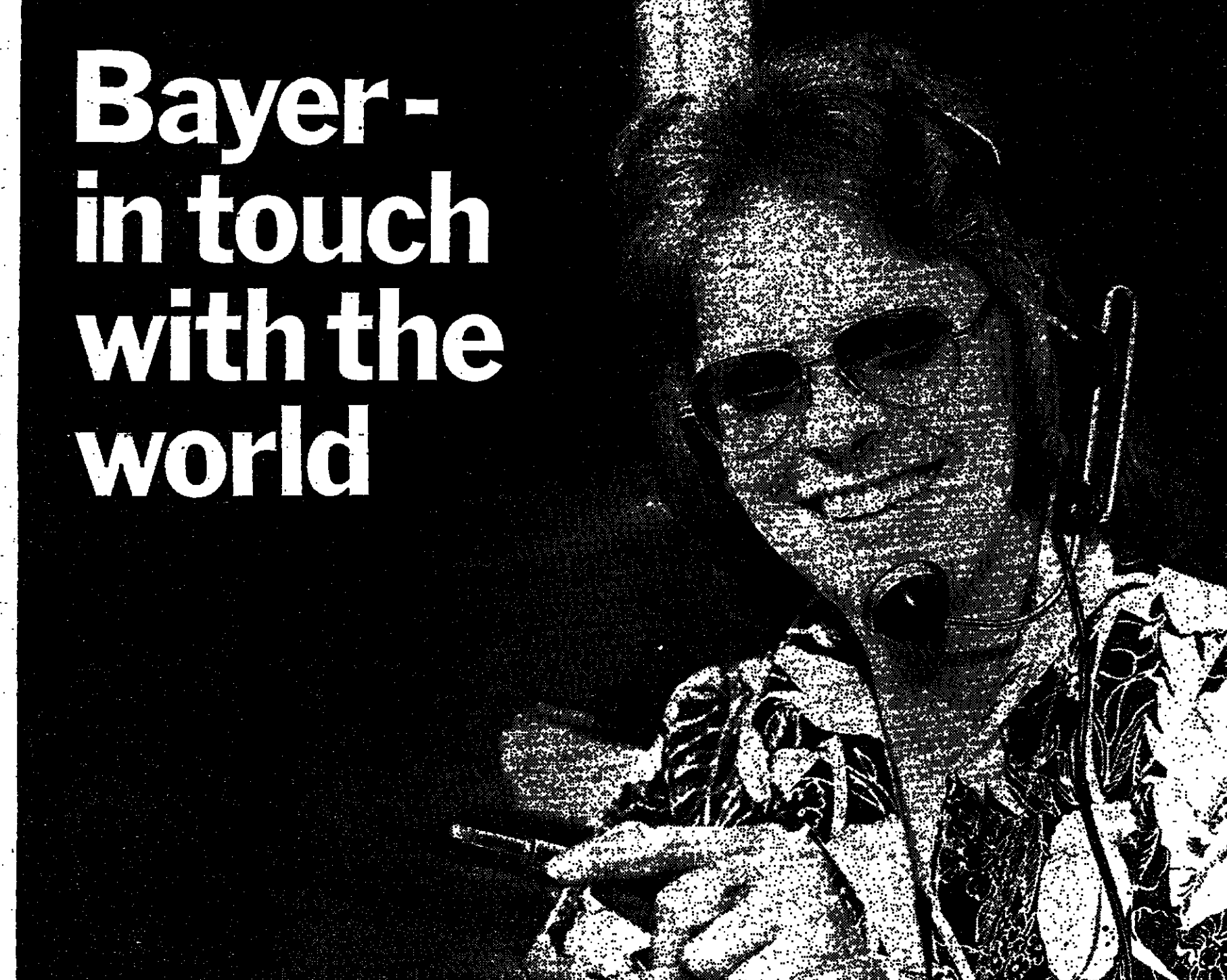
CAIRO, Aug. 19 (UPI).—At the Egyptian Film Festival, now in progress, 20 nations are competing for prizes to be awarded at the international jury.

Director of the festival is the Egyptian Film Critic and Writer, Jury members from England, France, Italy, United States, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and East and West Germany.

directed, as for Fonda and Dyer, "they have nothing to do. Starting in a film like this must be the actor's equivalent of going on welfare," Eder says.

"Lovers," directed by Salvatore Samperi, "is a poorly rehearsed Italian sex comedy," Richard Eder says. Samperi is using the same theme as his earlier film "Mallorca," a young boy having an affair with an older female member of the household. In this case it happens on the beach and the boy goes for his sister-in-law. Eder thinks the peripheral aspects of the story, the Italian family, "done well." But the main story is stale, mechanical, and quite unconvincing. Laura Antonelli and Alessandro Momo are the "monotonous" stars.

"Ode to Billy Joe," is the movie version of a song by Bobby Gentry about a boy who jumps off the Tallahatchie River bridge in Mississippi. Richard Eder calls it "a movie to lament. Its authors have ruined it, but you can only ruin something that has some quality to begin with. For half its length this Southern country romance has a quite individual kind of life and shrewdness." The song never explained why Billy Joe jumped off the bridge and the director, Max Baer, "has invented an answer that is both grotesque and out of keeping with the film." Bobby



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### Highlights of 1975

- 1975 was a year of world-wide recession. The chemical industry experienced a sharp decline. Exports were especially hard hit. Excess capacity raised costs.
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- Investment in research Bayer World: DM 803 million.
- Profit after tax for Bayer World: DM 336 million, for Bayer AG DM 297 million.
- Allocation to open reserves for Bayer World DM 46 million, for Bayer AG DM 30 million.

Resolution of the Annual General Meeting on June 23, 1976: for 1976 payment of DM 7 dividend per DM 50 share par value.

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## Ford's Republican Victory

President Gerald Ford has won a victory—narrow but decisive—in the Republican convention. It is a narrow victory in more senses than one, because the Republicans in Kansas City were swept by passions of ideology and geography that concerned themselves much more with the less-than-a-quarter of the electorate which is committed Republican than with the remaining 75 per cent of the nation.

Mr. Ford has qualifications that go beyond the requirements of many of the delegates who stamped and cheered in the Great Hall last night. He did, under very grim circumstances, pull together a government that had been severely strained by Watergate; he did, cautiously but it must be admitted, effectively, guide a nation from the depths of a severe economic recession to a remarkable degree of recovery. And he did, equally cautiously, preside over the nation's foreign policy in a period of great change and multiplying complexity in the world.

Doubtless Gerald Ford will seek to capitalize on these advantages when he contests the national election this November. But in Kansas City he was addressing himself only to the Republicans who could give him the nomination—and these were, to a greater extent than at any time in recent political history, with what should have been the warning exception of 1964, conservative flag-

wavers, who persisted in the illusion that their policies, or lack of them, could attract a majority of votes in a nation whose needs have grown far beyond the simplicities of Ronald Reagan and that curious eminence grise, Jesse Helms.

In the process, the Ford camp made a strong and successful fight against the attempt by the Reagan followers to make good his deviation from the right in selecting Richard Schweiker as his running mate. But the idea of an early choice of vice-presidential candidates is not necessarily wrong—it was the gamesmanship context that made it so Monday night. And the Ford strategy did accept a more or less veiled rebuke to the President's foreign policy by not contesting a Reagan (or Helms) amendment to the platform that was an old accumulation of moral verbiage (about the Soviet Union) which has very little to do with the actual world in which America must live.

Mr. Ford's backers believe, and with some justification, that the wording of the amendment is so vague it can serve him as a gloss on his own policies abroad. But in the campaign he will have to demonstrate that he is not accepting the spirit behind the amendment, the raw cold war mentality that inspired so many Reagan backers. And in the meanwhile, he and Secretary Kissinger will have to conduct foreign policy under circumstances that are far less simple than the Republican convention seemed to believe.

## Seveso Disaster

The north Italian town of Seveso has been the scene of an ecological disaster that sounds the alarm about mankind's fatal laggard approach to the problems of chemical contamination. Seveso's troubles began early this summer when a chemical plant process went awry. Temperatures and pressures soared, and a valve released a white cloud of smoke.

That white cloud contained, among other compounds, a chemical called dioxin, a highly toxic substance which, even in minute quantities, can produce deformations in human fetuses. No comparable release of dioxin into the general environment had ever occurred, and it took a week before the deaths of animals and plants and the development of skin ailments in children led to full recognition of the disaster. Since then the population has been evacuated and some pregnant women living in the area have had abortions.

The magnitude of the problem posed by

this dioxin contamination is indicated by plans now being drawn up to remove all vegetation and the earth itself to a depth of one foot from the directly affected areas and process them in special incinerators capable of producing temperatures high enough to disintegrate this persistent chemical. Houses in the area nearest to the chemical plant are to be demolished, while structures left standing must be decontaminated.

Hoffman La Roche, the Swiss pharmaceutical firm which owns the Seveso plant, has pledged to pay for the material damage. But serious questions remain how one of the world's most sophisticated chemical enterprises could sanction a process that might result in the escape of so notorious a toxin. Are there chemical plants anywhere else in the world which might cause similar disasters? The lesson of Seveso demands an answer based on careful consideration of existing risks.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Pickaxe Diplomacy

North Korea's dihard Stalinist government has stooped to a new low in barbarism with the apparently premeditated axe murder of two U.S. officers at the Panmunjom cease-fire village.

The regime of President Kim Il Sung may hope by its brutal act to build support for recent suggestions in this country for a gradual phase-out of the 42,000 U.S. ground troops still stationed in South Korea. The effect will be exactly the opposite—to strengthen the argument for a continuing strong U.S. presence in Korea to help preserve the truce in the face of such evidence of persisting aggressiveness from the North.

The brutishness engaged in by Pyongyang could even serve to mute the concern of many Americans who have become increas-

ingly disenchanted with the government of South Korean President Chung Hee Park, whose despotism is made to appear less onerous by comparison.

It is also possible that the Panmunjom atrocity was designed to provoke an extreme U.S. retaliation—a retaliation that in turn would rally sympathy for the North Koreans at the "nonaligned" conference in Sri Lanka and support for the North Korean prime minister's request that the conference demand withdrawal of all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. Both Washington and the nonaligned nations should surely be trusted to have better sense than to fall for such an inhumane and primitive ruse.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### North Korea's Stayings

By provoking the grave incident which cost the lives of two American officers in the demilitarized zone between the two Koreas, the North Koreans almost certainly had a precise aim. The filmy pretext—a quarrel over a routine maintenance operation—as well as the presence of an officer on the spot—doesn't allow anyone to believe that this was a minor dispute that went wrong. It is more likely that one of the hardest regimes of the Communist world wanted—by a dramatic ending of a minor dispute—either to advertise its determination to serve notice that tensions remain as live as ever in an area which, like Berlin, is one of the final bastions of the cold war.

Marshal Kim Il Sung's soldiers might well have played into the hands of President Park, who points up the aggressive policies of his neighbor to maintain his country under the straitjacket of emergency legislation.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

### East-West Trade

The CIA, in a new study, predicts that the Soviet economy will grow by about 4 per cent a year between now and 1980. This is about 1 per cent a year less than envisaged in the five-year plan which started this year. It means, says the CIA, that Moscow's economic problems will be "troubling but manageable."

This poses questions that are becoming as acute for Western countries as for the Soviet Union. In the first place Western credit is no longer so easily available. The Soviet Union ran a huge trade deficit with the West last year, and total Comecon indebtedness is now estimated at around \$33 billion. Normal credit limits are obviously being reached.

Secondly, political doubts about the value of East-West trade are spreading among Western politicians and governments. The suspicion is growing in the West that Western goods provide too much direct or indirect aid to the Soviet defense effort.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

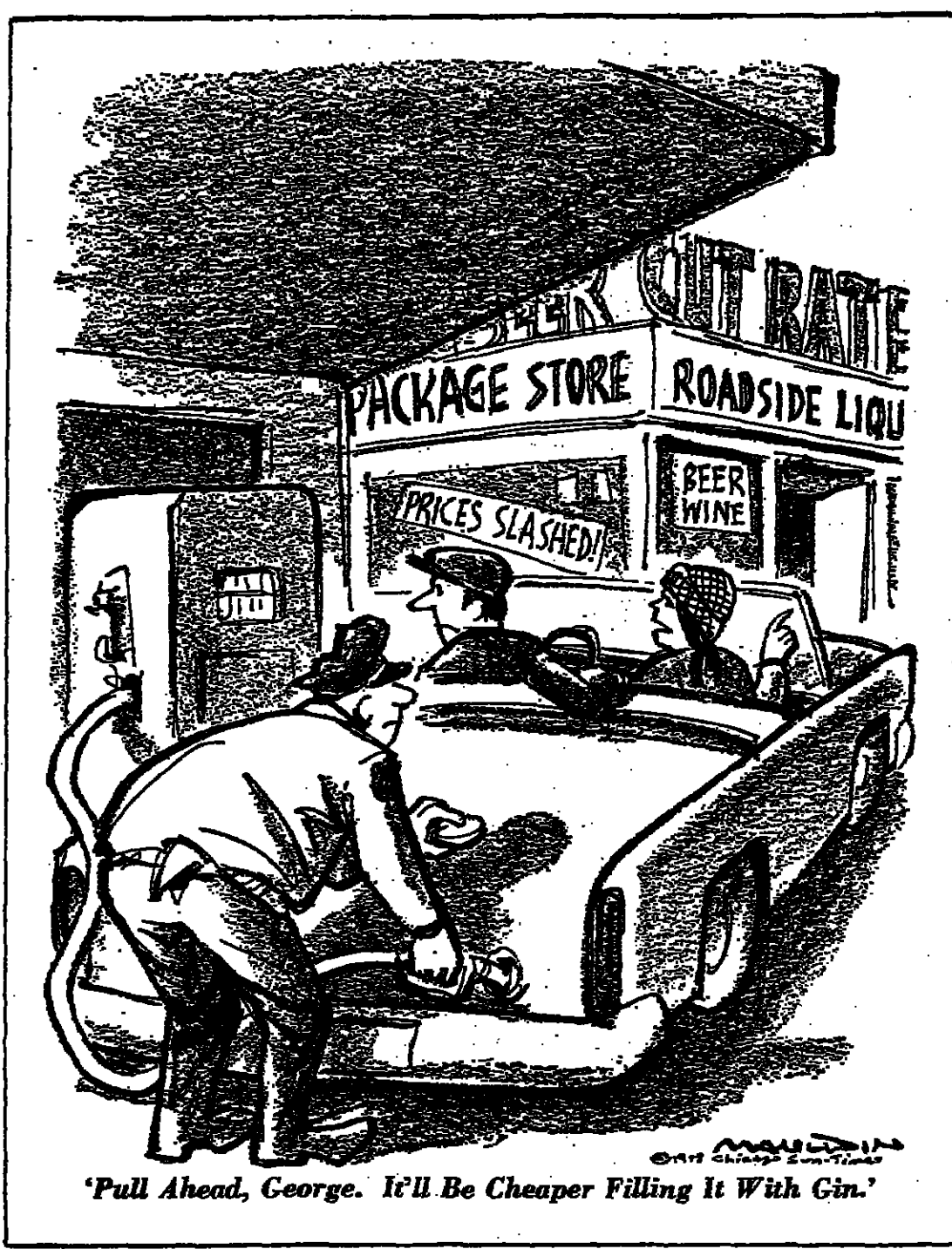
August 20, 1901

VIENNA.—A leading newspaper here has warned against the growth of American imperialism. The Neue Freie Presse said: "The most interesting point in the current dispute between Venezuela and Colombia is the revelation of U.S. expansionist tendencies. Its interference in the dispute under the guise of 'arbitration', being the first manifestation of American imperialism, is an event of universal significance, and the world should be warned."

### Fifty Years Ago

August 26, 1926

NEW YORK.—President Coolidge believes that the day is still far distant when the Philippine Islands may be given their independence. In a clear-cut statement of administration policy towards the Philippines he stated that he does not consider that the Filipino people have reached the requisite stage of social and cultural advancement to be granted the privilege of self-government. The President called on the Filipinos to make greater strides in all spheres of life.



## How Ford Can Beat Carter

By William Safire

KANSAS CITY—After the test vote had doomed the Reagan candidacy, an aide peered out the window of the trailer at the crowd of waiting newsmen and wondered ruefully what to tell them.

Ed Mees, a top Reagan adviser, did not lose his equanimity in adversity. "We go out there and tell them," he said mock-bravely, "that the Ford forces have just fallen into our trap."

Of course, President Ford clinched his nomination by carefully avoiding the Reagan foreign-policy trap. By accepting a platform amendment that unmistakably repudiated the Kissinger foreign policy, Ford gave the Reaganites their pound of flesh. By not responding with his resignation, Secretary Kissinger demonstrated that no rebuke was humiliating enough to induce him to release the President from his grasp.

Conservatives and other Reaganites have no cause for complaint or reason for bitterness. President Ford won his nomination fairly and squarely, and earned the right to expect his opponents at this contested convention to gulp a couple of times and then to support his candidacy with enthusiasm.

So (gulp, gulp), hats off to Harry Dent who turned the key on the Reagan lock of the Southern delegates. There is justice in Dent's comeback: Only a year ago, he was forced to plead guilty to a minor fund-raising misdemeanor by a special prosecutor who was not nearly so relentless with a dozen Democratic operatives. Harry Dent was unfairly tainted, and only a president's need could and his parish status.

That Ford needed a campaign professional brought Dean Burch and Bryce Harlow close to the center again, and recruited young old pros like William E. Timmons, Tom Korologos and television adviser William Caruthers. Absent the Reagan challenge, the Ford campaign would still be directed by the backs who could not get anything together this spring.

How can the President take advantage of this week's momentum to open up the possibility of an upset victory in 70 days? A nine-point program:

1. He should cut down his acceptance speech, which now runs 30 minutes without applause, by one-third. He could double its impact by getting a simple, clear message across to the television audience rather than long-windedly preaching to the choir in the hall.

2. He should make some news that would shake up the odds-makers and pollsters. His challenge to debate should neither be coy, delayed, nor television-averse. He should announce his availability to debate Jimmy Carter for three hours every Friday, Lincoln-Douglas style, a detailed understanding of issues, and avoiding the antiseptic panel shows that favor the quickly-briefed.

3. He should get off his duff. An extended vacation in Vail, Colo.—a resort area for the relatively wealthy—is no way to hit the ground running. A rerun of the get-acquainted pictures of running mates, ostentatiously tielless, is a good way to show lack of imagination, and to hand the initiative over to the Democrats.
4. He should forget the defense. He should run against Richard Nixon, and the President cannot go around pointing out the unfairness of this. The voters will understand soon enough that Carter, the cool and

ruthless loner, is far closer in character to Nixon than Ford ever has been.

5. He should remember that many people vote their fears. Fear of the unknown is a basic human emotion, and Carter is the unknown. John Connally touched that nerve the other night in the most effective passage of oratory in the convention. The mystery of Carter's fussiness is more attackable than the assumption that he's just another big spender.

6. He should address himself to those who hope more than their fears. Ford is not very good at promising, which is usually called "articulating his vision of America," because promising offers more freedom—contrasting with the liberal requirement of more government restriction on freedom—an appeal that Ford should try to get the hang of expressing.

7. He should identify his villain as the do-nothing Democratic Congress and hammer away at the theme that only he—and not Carter—can restrain a Democratic Congress from a spree of spending that will drive up prices and taxes.

8. He should discover and make much of this: that his opponent is the real "establishment," not in style but in substance. The only anti-establishment, anti-bureaucratic alternative for the voter is the man who votes now spending, as Ford must promise to continue to do. The picture of Jimmy Carter at New York's "21," reassuring the powers-that-be of his malleability, is the most potent photo of the campaign.

9. He should exploit his opponent's mistakes. When Carter inadvertently blasts George Bush and has to apologize, or gets caught buying off black ministers and has to say, "I've issued strict orders"—whatever that means—he gets away with a one-day story. Those are not only examples of viciousness or weakness down the line, but of inefficient Carter administration at the top. The President has to pick up those fumbles and run with them. Nothing is impossible in politics. Spare us the death knells and the unbeatable margins; a pretty good plodder who could beat Silky Sullivan in the convention home stretch could surprise in November.

## Letters

### Aegean Problem

I am extremely sorry to point out that C.L. Sulzberger, whose sagacity I respect and whose personal friendship I cherish, has not come up with one of his more balanced and incisive reports in his piece from Athens concerning the Aegean dispute between Greece and Turkey (HT, Aug. 11). Turkey has not changed its mind on submitting the dispute to the Hague World Court. From the very beginning we have believed that the dispute can only be resolved through meaningful political discussions at the highest level between the two countries.

Turkey is of the opinion that the matter could be referred to the court only after such discussions are completely exhausted; to bring the matter at this stage to the court or to the Security Council as Greece has recently done would serve no other purpose than that of a futile and sterile propaganda exercise.

The 1958 Geneva convention has not awarded the sub-surface rights in the Aegean to Greece. That convention, which incidentally Turkey has not signed, does not contain specific rulings on the Aegean. This region is obviously a very special case and as an editorial in The New York Times puts it: "No existing law or convention provides for a complete answer for the issues that divide Turkey and Greece on the Aegean."

The activities of the Turkish survey vessel Sismik-1 were never motivated by chauvinism or by an attempt to violate the issue. This ship—doing exactly what the Greeks have already done—is simply collecting the scientific data which would be useful for Turkey in stating its case in bilateral negotiations.

The problem stems not from Turkey's attitude but rather from the intransigent attitude of Greece which would make the Aegean, its sea, its seabed and airspace exclusively a Greek domain, denying its resources to nearly 10 million Turks in the Aegean region for the benefit of a some 200,000 Greeks. This is neither justice nor equity.

The clue for the intransigent attitude of Greece in the dispute, its resorting to propaganda exercises and its sword waving lies in another report by Mr. Sulzberger: Mr. Caramanlis is under pressure from the hawk and extremists in the Greek parliament and the Greek Army to react strongly to any Turkish move however innocent and justified. Obviously Turkey cannot forgo its vital interests in the Aegean to accommodate the political survival of Mr. Caramanlis nor should world public opinion ask such a sacrifice from Turkey.

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ALFRED KILIC, Deputy Permanent Representative of Turkey to the UN, New York.

### Democracy in Spain

Your paper has been generally very critical of what you considered slow progress towards increased democracy in Spain.

Don't you think that one of your editorialists should now commend King Juan Carlos for his attitude, for what has already been accomplished during such a short time since Franco died and for the intentions himself and his government have expressed?

L. BODMER, Zollikon, Switzerland.

### India Land Reform

Your recent detailed reports from India made an interesting change from the usual editorials you carry on Mrs. Gandhi's government. Everyone everywhere is for more democracy and your editorialists urge for even more of it. Splendid, but pious words do not help your readers to understand that the Indian economy will never develop and industrialize unless, among other things, there is a radical land reform.

When absentee landlords own most of the land, the remaining majority of landless and poor peasants are not interested in their crops and the soil. They work only enough to subsist because any extra crops will only be taken away from them as rent for the land they do not own. This terrible poverty and lack of purchasing power of the mass

of people means that there is no effective demand that might stimulate industry to produce manufactured articles of industrialization as happened in Europe. In India one can buy refrigerators but not mechanical plows or fertilizers.

Land redistribution was discussed (and legislation) passed by "democratic" Parliaments for 25 years but never implemented because of the local economic and political power of the large landlords. That some of their leaders should now be in jail may or may not be "democratic" but, if Mrs. Gandhi can distribute land to those who work on it, the Indian economy will at last begin to develop.

H. NAGPAL, Paris.

### Help

Will someone, please, see to it that American abroad will also be vaccinated against swine flu. JOSEPH DACH, Zurich.

### Diamond and Dust

Your report on singer Neil Diamond being tried on a charge of possessing marijuana after an anonymous tip (People, Aug. 14-15) shows the ludicrous wasting of taxpayers' money, while killers

and rapists run rampant in Los Angeles.

Not only is a great person's life disrupted, but in this case and age who could possibly be as innocent as a child, who is as much as a life and beautiful as Neil Diamond.

LEONARD D. BROUILLET, Northwood, England.

### Holey Head

Joseph Kraft doesn't "Over the Phases" of President Ford (HT, Aug. 11). It's difficult to overlook Ford's greatest merit, Mr. Ford is a realist. And a realist as the world needs like a hole in the head.

JOSEPH SRYCE, Tel Aviv.

### Whose Ox?

The [Arab] boycott is "inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade" (two banking firms said) (HT, Aug. 13) but the U.S. embargo on wheat to a nation that does not give aid to its nationals, and which boycotts, are, according to American thinking, consistent with principles of trade.

ARIF EL-NAJJAF, London.

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## K. Firm's Ship Subsidies Studied Quick Action On E. Coast Oil Expected

Terry Robards

### U.S. Probing Deal's Legality

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Federal Maritime Administration and at least one congressional committee are studying whether a major U.S. concern, reportedly committed to build at least eight huge ships in the United States, is in jeopardy because of subsidies it is receiving in support of the government-backed deal for foreign ships under federal law.

General Dynamics Corp., which is building ships for the U.S. Navy, is reportedly committed to build at least eight huge ships in the United States, is in jeopardy because of subsidies it is receiving in support of the government-backed deal for foreign ships under federal law.

Specialty Set Up  
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head of the shipbuilding division, has sold some \$7.3 million in stock—most of his holdings.

The New York, Burmah Oil Tankers Ltd. said it categorically denies that any fraud was or is involved in the subsidies. AP-Dow Jones reported today.

Spokesman's Denial  
A spokesman for General Dynamics said last night: "There is absolutely no substance to any suggestion that any officer of General Dynamics sold stock on the basis of inside information that problems existed in the LNG (liquefied natural gas) tanker program. The company has no indication of any kind that the SEC proposed to investigate such officers' stock transactions."

Internal corporate documents from Burmah and confidential memoranda obtained by The New York Times show that serious questions over the legality of the subsidies and subsidies were raised by lawyers 11 months ago.

One memorandum, prepared by the firm of Kurrus & Jacob, says: "The continued involvement of those companies in the ship construction contracts will create a cloud on the title of the vessels and could subject them to forfeiture to the United States." Some \$478 million is involved in these contracts alone.

The memorandum, dated Sept. 16, 1975, said the financing arrangements "present some extremely serious legal problems for Burmah." It suggested that "forfeiture of the vessels to the United States would obviously have devastating consequences."

The memorandum also suggested that no remedy existed for ships under construction that were backed by government guarantees and subsidies that had been fraudulently obtained, because court precedents affirm that a ship falls under the jurisdiction of the Shipping Act as soon as the vessel's keel is laid or a major hull section is built, if the guarantees were previously applied for.

Elias Krikundis, a Greek with substantial U.S. business interests, figures prominently in many of the internal Burmah documents obtained by The Times. He was ousted as president of Burmah Oil Tankers early in 1975 after the Bank of England rescued the Burmah parent company with \$650 million in loan guarantees following the disclosure of massive losses by the U.S. tanker subsidiary.

Several other officers also were dismissed, including James Lunden, the chairman, and Nicholas Williams, the managing director. Alastair Down became the new Burmah chairman, Stanley Wilson was made president and John McKullen was named president of Burmah Oil Tankers, the troubled subsidiary.

Ten months later, Mr. McKullen, himself a former official of the Maritime Administration and former chairman and president of United States Lines, was ousted in another Burmah upheaval after he had recommended lawsuits against Mr. Krikundis and several other individuals allegedly involved in self-dealing.

A confidential memorandum from a Washington law firm, Seymour & Patton, to Mr. McKullen prior to his dismissal related that Mr. Krikundis had financial interests in at least two companies that had dealings with Burmah Oil Tankers while Mr. Krikundis was president of the Burmah concern.

Mr. McKullen asked the law firm to draw up a lawsuit against Mr. Krikundis last November. It was never filed and Mr. McKullen was dismissed in December by officers of the parent company in London. Last month he received a \$1-million settlement from Burmah after complex negotiations over his sudden termination.

The SEC is looking into the circumstances of Mr. McKullen's dismissal and the subsequent settlement to determine what relationship, if any, they might have to any potential disclosure of Burmah's internal difficulties.

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Exploration Is Likely To Start Early in '77

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ)—After betting more than \$1 billion that there are oil or natural gas fields off the U.S. East Coast, oil companies are sure to move swiftly to explore the area.

Oilmen said, however, it probably will be at least six months, even if there are no further legal obstacles, before oil and gas drilling can begin in the Atlantic Ocean off the coasts of New Jersey and Delaware.

Because of all the permits and governmental approvals that are necessary, I wouldn't expect drilling until some time in 1977," said R.W. Hegland, vice-president, North American exploration, for Continental Oil Co. (Conoco).

Nonetheless, the spirited bidding in the first federal sale of oil and gas leases in the Atlantic underscored the oil industry's keen interest in this pioneer area for oil exploration. Conoco, for example, bid alone or in partnership on 43 of the 154 tracts offered in the sale and was the bidder on 15 of them, with apparent winning bids totaling \$167.5 million.

Conoco's share of the apparent winning bids was \$94.4 million, the company's second-highest sum for a single federal lease sale.

Biggest Spender  
The big spender by far, and apparently the biggest winner of mid-Atlantic drilling rights, was Exxon USA. Bidding alone, the Exxon Corp. unit offered a total of nearly \$730 million on 49 of the tracts, apparently winning 34 of them with high bids totaling \$488.5 million.

Hoechst Pre-Tax Net Up

Pre-tax profit of the Hoechst world group in the first half rose 6.7 per cent to 675 million deutsche marks from 640 million DM in the 1975 period. Worldwide sales in the first half rose 12.2 per cent to 11.68 billion DM from 9.89 billion DM.

The parent company's pre-tax profit was 432 million DM, up 6.3 per cent from 250 million DM in the first half of 1975. Sales were up 15.8 per cent to 4.23 billion DM. Of the total first-half sales, 3.85 billion DM, or 32.9 per cent, were in West Germany, up 14.4 per cent from the 1975 period. Foreign sales totaled 7.84 billion DM, up 20.1 per cent. Hoechst says that higher sales, better capacity use and continued streamlining meant its second-quarter earnings were as high as in the first quarter despite higher wage costs.

Capacity use rose to around 85 per cent in the second quarter compared to 80 per cent in the first few months of this year, the chemical firm reports. Hoechst says its dye, fiber and plastic divisions showed above average sales growth and that turnover in general continued to develop very satisfactorily in the second quarter. However, sales of agricultural products were lower.

EMI Ties Setback to Spending Curbs  
EMI Ltd. believes the 12 pence fall in its share price to 214 pence on the London Stock Exchange Thursday has been caused by reports of a moratorium by certain U.S. states on hospital spending on X-ray scanner machines. A spokesman says the company has been aware of such market influences for at least a year and has taken

them into account in its sales planning. The setback does not affect other overseas markets, while in the United States it will be of equal consequence to all scanner producers, it says. State health planning agencies, which influence hospital spending through Medicare and Medicaid programs, have expressed concern about the cost of scanners. "I think this is something the market itself is going to overcome. This is not a series of decisions by any means welcomed by the hospitals which are adversely affected," the EMI spokesman observes. The U.S. trade publication Electronics Weekly has reported that five states—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri and Massachusetts—put a two-year moratorium on scanner spending because of doubt of the value at current prices.

KHD Plans Rights Issue  
Kloekner-Rumohlt-Deutz (KRD) is planning a rights issue to raise its nominal share capital by 36.8 million deutsche marks to 220.8 million DM. The new issue is to be offered to stockholders at a ratio of one new share for five old shares at a price of 120 DM each. KRD shares closed in Frankfurt at 160 DM on Wednesday. The new shares will be entitled to dividends for half of 1976. The company says the decision was made to increase its financial strength in keeping with increased sales. The July 15 annual meeting authorized the company to increase the share capital as much as 50 million DM at the discretion of the management board. The machine manufacturer earlier reported group sales in the first half were up 20 per cent to 1.3 billion DM.

Tension in Korea Cited

Prices Drop Sharply on Big Board  
NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Prices closed sharply lower throughout the list on the New York Stock Exchange today after a session of steady erosion.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 11.33 points to 933.88 and declining issues led gains by about 1,174 to about 356. Volume totaled 17.23 million shares, compared with 17.15 million yesterday.

Volume tended to increase as prices continued to fall sharply. Analysts attributed heavy selling to military alerts by both sides in Korea following the North Korean killing of two U.S. officers, the Dow Jones industrial average's retreat again this week from above the 1,000 level, and a lull in the economy.

As the stock market opened for trading, the government reported that corporate profit growth slowed in the second quarter from the previous quarter. Analysts say the evidence adds to earlier suggestions that the economic recovery has stalled.

Watkins-Johnson fell 3 7/8 to 15 1/4. The company said a production problem at its Palo Alto, Calif., plant will have a "serious effect" on third quarter earnings.

Bankers Trust gave up 1 7/8 to 33 3/4. The Federal Reserve Board turned down the company's application to acquire First National Bank of Mexico, N.Y., citing Bankers Trust's "financial difficulties."

Exim Bank Gives Guarantees for Foreign Bonds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The U.S. Export-Import Bank is trying something new—issuing guarantees for foreign bond issues—to help borrowers abroad mobilize private capital for major purchases of equipment from U.S. suppliers.

The bank did this for the first time this week in connection with the offering in New York of a \$367.2-million bond issue by the National Power Co. of the Philippines, with the proceeds to be used for nuclear power plant equipment to be supplied primarily by Westinghouse Corp.

The bank last November approved a \$227.2-million direct loan to the Philippine government power agency for a 630,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant to be built near Manila. At that time, the bank notified congressional leaders that it also was prepared to guarantee another \$367.2 million in private credits for the same project.

The Philippines decided to borrow the \$367.2 million through a National Power Co. bond issue rather than to seek commercial bank loans for that amount. The bank decided that its guarantees could be extended to the bond issue as well as to other types of private financing in support of export sales.

The Treasury Department approved this.

The loan contained \$160 million of serial bonds yielding from 8.05 per cent in 1987 to 8.15 per cent in 1988, and \$207.2 million of 8 1/4 per cent sinking fund bonds due in 1991. All were priced at 100.

U.S. Firms' Profit Growth Said Slowing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Profits of U.S. corporations grew at a slower pace in the second quarter of the year, the government said today, leaving business with less money for new investment than in the first three months of the year.

The Commerce Department said after-tax corporate profits rose at an annual rate of \$1.4 billion in the April-June quarter to an annual rate of \$8.1 billion. That compared with an advance of \$8.5 billion at an annual rate in the first quarter.

The latest advance put corporate profits 32.9 per cent ahead of a year earlier, compared with a 37.2-per-cent year-to-year advance for the first quarter.

At the same time, the Commerce Department revised its preliminary estimates of the total output of goods and services in the economy to show slightly slower growth and higher inflation than originally estimated for the second quarter.

4.3% Growth Rate  
It said additional data collected since the initial estimate last month shows that total output, or gross national product, grew at an annual rate of 4.3 per cent instead of the 4.4 per cent originally reported. GNP grew 9.2 per cent at an annual rate in the first quarter.

Inflation as measured in the GNP accounts, meanwhile, was at an annual rate of 5.1 per cent instead of the 4.7 per cent originally estimated. In either case, it represented a faster rise in prices than the 3.2-per-cent advance in the first quarter.

The faster inflation means that the cost of replacing raw materials and finished goods held in inventory went up.

Pepsi Signs Accord On Swap With Russia

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (UPI)—Pepsi Cola signed an agreement today to quadruple production of the soft drink in the Soviet Union in exchange for increased distribution of Russian vodka in the United States.

The agreement provides for construction of three new Pepsi production plants in Moscow, Leningrad and Talmu, the capital of Estonia. Each will turn out 3 million cases—36 million bottles—of Pepsi Cola a year, the capacity of the first plant which began production at Novosibirsk on the Black Sea in 1973.

The U.S. firm will supply Pepsi Cola concentrate and help with the design of the new plants and installation of German-made machinery.

In exchange PepsiCo will quadruple the amount of vodka it imports for distribution in the United States.

Fed Rejects Bankers Trust Bid to Expand Operations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board turned down today a proposed acquisition by Bankers Trust New York Corp. on the ground that Bankers Trust, the nation's seventh largest bank, is undergoing financial difficulties.

The parent holding company was seeking approval to acquire First National Bank of Mexico in Mexico, N.Y. But the Fed said that Bankers Trust "has been experiencing financial difficulties that have detracted from its overall financial condition and lessened its ability to serve as a source of strength for its subsidiaries."

The Fed said the application "would to some extent impose an additional burden" on Bankers Trust. Its "resources should be directed toward developing and maintaining strong and efficient operations within its existing structure," the Fed said.

It did not elaborate on Bankers Trust's financial difficulties.

A spokesman for the bank in New York said the company is not experiencing financial difficulties. The spokesman said the full statement by the Fed is being taken by the bank as a continuation of past Fed signals to the banking industry to go slow on expansion.

## Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Anderson Clayton				Procter & Gamble			
Fourth Quarter	1975	1976		Fourth Quarter	1975	1976	
Revenue	189.0	190.7		Revenue	1,648.0	1,507.6	
Profits	5.9	5.3		Profits	86.2	65.0	
Per Share	0.87	0.76		Per Share	1.04	0.79	
Year				Year			
Revenue	759.3	876.9		Revenue	6,512.7	6,081.7	
Profits	25.5	31.5		Profits	401.1	333.9	
Per Share	5.38	4.82		Per Share	4.86	4.05	
Carnation Co.				SCM Corp.			
Second Quarter	1975	1976		Fourth Quarter	1975	1976	
Revenue	520.6	497.5		Revenue	356.9	323.1	
Profits	25.0	21.7		Profits	10.1	6.0	
Per Share	1.35	1.17		Per Share	1.09	0.65	
Year				Year			
Revenue	1,049.5	1,005.5		Revenue	1,331.9	1,267.5	
Profits	50.8	43.9		Profits	30.4	27.9	
Per Share	2.72	2.37		Per Share	3.30	3.04	
J.C. Penney				Chrysler U.K. Prices Up			
Second Quarter	1974	1975		LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP-DJ)—			
Revenue	1,839.0	1,711.0		Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd. is raising prices for its			
Profits	30.9	36.4		domestically built models by an			
Per Share	0.48	0.45		average of 5.8 per cent, effective			
First Half				next Tuesday.			
Revenue	3,679.0	3,304.0					
Profits	60.8	51.5					
Per Share	0.96	0.54					

## Viking Resources International N.V.

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Stocks and		Sis.	Ch'ge		Stocks and		Sis.	Ch'ge	
High	Low	P/E 100s.	High	Low	High	Low	P/E 100s.	High	Low
Div in 5			3 p.m. prev.	Close	Div in 5			3 p.m. prev.	Close

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 19

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 Year T.B.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	0
20 Year T.B.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0
10 Year T.B.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	0
5 Year T.B.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
3 Month T.B.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	0
91 Day T.B.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
Commercial Paper	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0
US Gov. Bonds	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	0
Foreign Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
Stocks	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
Industrial	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	0
Utilities	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0
Transportation	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	0
Finance	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	0
Insurance	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	0
Real Estate	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	0
Commodities	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	0
Metals	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	0
Grains	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	0
Oil	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	0
Gold	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	0
Silver	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	0
Platinum	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	0
Palladium	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0
Rhodium	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	0
Iridium	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	0
Osmium	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	0
Antimony	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	0
Vanadium	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	0
Niobium	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	0
Tantalum	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	0
Vanadium	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	0
Niobium	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	0
Tantalum	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
Vanadium	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	0
Niobium	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	0
Tantalum	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
Vanadium	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	0
Niobium	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	0
Tantalum	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	0
Vanadium	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0
Niobium	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	0
Tantalum	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
Vanadium	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	0
Niobium	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0
Tantalum	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0
Vanadium	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	0
Niobium	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Tantalum	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0
Vanadium	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	0
Niobium	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	0
Tantalum	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0
Vanadium	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
Niobium	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0
Tantalum	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
Vanadium	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0
Niobium	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	0
Tantalum	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0
Vanadium	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0
Niobium	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0

Currency Rates	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
US Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
British Pound	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
French Franc	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	0.00
German Mark	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	0.00
Japanese Yen	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Swiss Franc	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
Italian Lira	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Spanish Peseta	166.67	166.67	166.67	166.67	0.00
Portuguese Escudo	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
Belgian Franc	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	0.00
Dutch Guilder	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	0.00
Austrian Schilling	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76	0.00
Scandinavian Krona	4.76	4.76	4.76	4.76	0.00
Israeli Sheqel	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	0.00
Indian Rupee	47.54	47.54	47.54	47.54	0.00
Pakistani Rupee	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
Sri Lankan Rupee	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
Thai Baht	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
Singapore Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Malaysian Ringgit	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
Indonesian Rupiah	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00
Philippine Peso	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
Thai Baht	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
Singapore Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Malaysian Ringgit	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
Indonesian Rupiah	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00
Philippine Peso	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00

European Gold Markets	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
London	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Paris	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Frankfurt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Zurich	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Amsterdam	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Brussels	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Geneva	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Basel	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Vienna	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Bombay	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Calcutta	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Rangoon	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Colombo	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Singapore	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Malaysia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Indonesia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Philippines	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Thailand	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Pakistan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Burma	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Myanmar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Laos	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Cambodia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Vietnam	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
South Vietnam	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
North Vietnam	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
China	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Taiwan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Hong Kong	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Macau	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Macao	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Guam	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Philippines	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Thailand	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Pakistan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Burma	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Myanmar	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Laos	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Cambodia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Vietnam	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
South Vietnam	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
North Vietnam	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
China	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Taiwan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Hong Kong	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Macau	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Macao	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Guam	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
General Electric	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
AT&T	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Westinghouse	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Rockwell International	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Boeing	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Lockheed	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Northrop	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Grumman	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
McDonnell Douglas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Boeing	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Lockheed	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Northrop	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Grumman	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
McDonnell Douglas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Boeing	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Lockheed	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Northrop	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Grumman	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
McDonnell Douglas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Boeing	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Lockheed	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Northrop	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Grumman	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
McDonnell Douglas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take account of bank service charges.

Currency	Rate
US Dollar	1.00
British Pound	1.50
French Franc	6.50
German Mark	3.50
Japanese Yen	100.00
Swiss Franc	2.00
Italian Lira	200.00
Spanish Peseta	166.67
Portuguese Escudo	200.00
Belgian Franc	36.36
Dutch Guilder	2.48
Austrian Schilling	13.76
Scandinavian Krona	4.76
Israeli Sheqel	3.48
Indian Rupee	47.54
Pakistani Rupee	10.00
Sri Lankan Rupee	15.00
Thai Baht	50.00
Singapore Dollar	1.00
Malaysian Ringgit	2.00
Indonesian Rupiah	1000.00
Philippine Peso	50.00
Thai Baht	50.00
Singapore Dollar	1.00
Malaysian Ringgit	2.00
Indonesian Rupiah	1000.00
Philippine Peso	50.00

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	123.98	1.4437	37.21	3,608 1/4	64.85
General Electric	1.7235	—	4.4736	2,876.00	1,491
AT&T	—	—	—	—	4.77
Westinghouse	837.15	1492.25	332.75	167.98	—
Rockwell International	430.75	1.8850	188.200	—	213.35
Boeing	—	—	—	5,951.00	185,900
Lockheed	2.4702	4.4023	92.38	49.57	0.3951
The following are dollar values only	—	—	—	—	82.27
Danish krone	—	—	—	—	6.37
Swedish krona	—	—	—	—	6.3500
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Belgium . . .B.Pr.	4,050.0	1,925.0	1,235.5	Italy . . .	1,170.0	37,399.0	21,000.0	S. America (air) . .	228.0	114.0	63.0
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Bulgaria (air) . . .	118.0	59.0	33.0	Korea (air) . . .	272.0	126.5	75.0	Sri Lanka (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0
Canada (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Kosovo (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Sweden (air) . . .S.Kr.	228.0	126.0	63.0
Cape Verde (air) . . .	118.0	59.0	33.0	Laos (air) . . .	171.0	85.5	47.0	Switzerland (air) . .	1,170.0	630.0	3,000.0
Cyprus (air) . . .	118.0	59.0	33.0	Libya (air) . . .	171.0	85.5	47.0	Thailand (air) . . .	272.0	126.0	75.0
Czechoslov. (air) . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Luxembourg . . .L.Fr.	4,050.0	2,025.0	1,235.0	Yugoslavia (air) . . .	126.0	63.0	34.5
Denmark (air) . .Dr.	638.0	319.0	176.0	Malaysia (air) . . .	195.0	97.5	54.0	Uruguay (air) . . .	118.0	59.0	33.0
Dohal (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Malta (air) . . .	118.0	59.0	33.0	U.A.R. (air) . . .	171.0	85.5	47.0
Ethiopia (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Malaysia (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	U.S.S.R. (air) . . .	118.0	59.0	33.0
Finland (air) . . .	272.0	136.0	75.0	Mexico (air) . . .	118.0	59.0	33.0	Vietnam (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0
France . . .F.F.	228.0	286.0	115.0	Morocco (air) . .	126.0	63.0	34.5	Vietnam (air) . . .	272.0	126.0	75.0
Germany . . .D.M.	272.0	139.0	75.0	Nepal (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Yugoslavia (air) . . .	118.0	59.0	33.0
Great Britain . . .St.	33.0	16.5	9.0	Netherlands . . .Fl.	264.0	142.0	79.0	Zaire (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0

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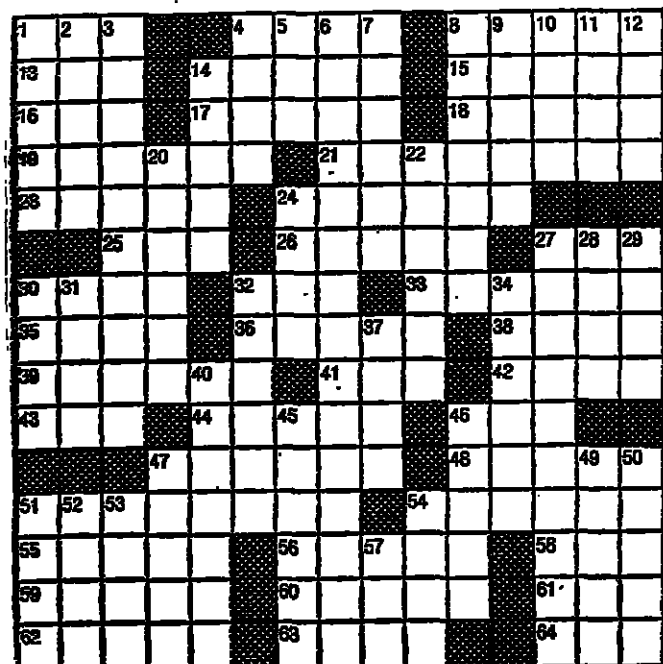
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<b><u>ACROSS</u></b>		42 Jackson, for short	8 Uncertain blend
1 Volume measures: Abbr.	43 Suffix for Peking	9 At — for words	10 Disfigure
4 Puppeteer	44 Suitable spot	11 Business-letter notation	12 Place of innocence
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17 Being led along	56 Acknowledging	32 Renoir, e.g.	34 Conspicuous onlooker
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23 Certain footnote	62 Work unit	50 Actress Hope	51 Town of Iran
24 N.F.L. team	63 Celebration	52 Identify	53 Mental image
25 Enzyme suffix	64 Map abbr.	54 Electrical unit	57 Musical syllable
26 Narrow perch			
27 Football player's wear	<b><u>DOWN</u></b>		
28 Surmuous	1 Jazz group	2 Emulate ivy	3 Ephe-mere edifice
32 Fuss	4 Solomon's output	5 Lawyer: Abbr.	6 Sports award
33 — Lorraine	7 Get out of hand		
35 Preposition			
36 Fix up			
38 Duplicate			
39 Jack's place			
41 Italian throe			



	C	F		C	F		
ALGARETE	20	58	Clear	MADRID	29	84	Clear
AMSTERDAM	25	73	Clear	MILAN	21	70	Cloudy
ANKARA	20	88	Cloudy	MONTREAL	21	70	Sunny
ATHENS	20	88	Cloudy	MOSCOW	21	70	Cloudy
BEIRUT	23	91	Clear	MUNICH	17	63	Cloudy
BEIRUT	23	73	Cloudy	NEW YORK	22	71	Sunny
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy	NICOSIA	21	70	Cloudy
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy	OSLO	27	81	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	25	73	Clear	PARIS	26	78	Clear
BUCHAREST	18	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	23	73	Clear	ROME	23	77	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	77	Clear	SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy
COENHAGEN	23	73	Clear	STOCKHOLM	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	23	73	Clear	TOKYO	23	91	Clear
DUBLIN	20	68	Clear	TEL AVIV	23	88	Clear
EDINBURGH	21	70	Clear	TUNIS	21	70	Cloudy
EL DOKKI	21	61	Clear	VIENNA	21	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	25	77	Cloudy	WARSAW	21	78	Cloudy
GENEVA	21	70	Clear	WASHINGTON	26	79	Sunny
HELSINKI	21	70	Clear	ZURICH	18	65	Clear
ISTANBUL	20	84	Cloudy				
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Clear				
LISBON	26	79	Clear				
LONDON	20	70	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	28	68	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. - Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

[illegible]

Unscramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square, to  
form four ordinary words.

**AWEKY**

Write in the One-Drop Game Columns  
(No Letters Repeated)

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**ORNOC**

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**MARFFI**

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**BIHRDY**

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Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

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**HOW TO BE PATIENT  
WITH AN ANCESTOR**

Now arrange the circled letters  
to form the surprise answer, as  
suggested by the above cartoon.

"O O O O O O O O"

(Answer tomorrow)

---

**Yesterday's** | Jumble: NEFTY VAPOR MALADY PRIMER

Answer: Like a picture of innocence made to look guilty—"FRAMED"

*By Leonard Sanders. Scribner's. 280 pp. \$7.95.*

By Dorothea Bennett. Coward, McCann & George.  
256 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It had to happen sooner or later, says nuclear physicist Theodore B. Taylor has warned us in John McPhee's "The Curve of Binding Energy." A terrorist group gets hold of fissionable material as well as the technical know-how to build a nuclear device, and it uses them to threaten the world. Good thing then that the first time it happens is in Leonard Sanders's "The Hamlet Warning," a doomsday thriller by the book-review editor of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. This way it hasn't really happened yet, but the threat of it permeates even more than when physicist Taylor warned that any competent physicist could bring it about.

And this way we can enjoy its happenings or its almost certain happenings—because Sanders has contrived the most elaborate tale out of the threat of it. "No, neither Ian Fleming's "Goldfinger" nor his "Thunderball" anticipates "The Hamlet Warning," because in both these James Bond thrillers the atomic weapons are acquired by the villains from countries that already have them. In "The Hamlet Warning," the device materializes out of nowhere.

That's the intriguing part of Sanders' plot. Everyone is going violently about his business—El Jefe, trying to run the country; the CIA, trying to overthrow the Dominican Republic; Ramon el Rojo leading a revolution against El Jefe's regime; the CIA nesting into everyone else's business. And out of nowhere comes this tip that Santo Domingo will shortly be incinerated by a device 10 times as strong as the Hiroshima bomb, as a demonstration of what will soon happen to the United States if President Travis Rolando doesn't buckle under to some terrorist demand. Out of absolutely nowhere comes the threat. Even the Russians express concern.

So of course what has to be done is that the nuclear message must be found in the haystack of Santa Dominga. And the man for the job, naturally, is El Jefe's top chief of security, an ex-CIA man and soldier of fortune named Loomis, who is so tough and resourceful that he can stand up to El Jefe's radical, movie-star niece. (Nice: "Please don't say you liked my films. I

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

CRUIZABRIGITATAR

REIGN	ALA	PASTA
GROZE	ZORO	ASTER
CHIA	WATTED	DECS
QUAM	WILES	CLARK
HEREAD	DEARIE	
DIERS	DEFORMING	
ALDIA	DEHULA	BLACS
ZOOLOE	SIST	ZONE
UNZIP	MOIS	OTTLER
REVEE	ORA	TALLES
REVEE	ORA	TALLES

**-Br Alan T:**

An expert pair had a nasty shock on the diagramed deal. They sat East-West, and were involved in a lively auction. North made a light take-out double influenced by the favor-

able vulnerability. East jumped to four spaces, and South naturally tried five diamonds.

West carried on to five spades, doing the right thing for the wrong reason. He was not inclined to accept a small non-vulnerable penalty when he had a running game in his disposal, but he carried on to five spades. As it turned out, he was

The declares now run by cross-trump. All the losers were ruffed in time, in the course of time, only loser was a club, 1,000 points, and West's ruffiness in the postgame he could have beaten.

South was not to be so trumped, or leading the followed by a trump.

spades. As it turned out, he was wrong in thinking that he could make five spades, since the bad trump break makes that contract unmanageable.

He was also wrong in thinking that he could beat five diamonds, and the two wongs therefore made a night; five spades one down, even doubled was an accurate sacrifice. The attempted North-South sacrifice, which would have scored 400 or 550, depending on whether it was doubled.

Five spades doubled to tie the par contract on the hand, and South duly doubled. But East naturally suspected that his diamonds, judging that his partner's was virtually worthless in defense.

East doubled this, assuming that his partner's high card strength would defeat the contract and leaving no way to hear

♥ A  
♦ QJ1087  
♣ 7

East and West had considerable time to consider the bidding:

	West	North
1	Dbl	4 ♠
5	♣	Pass
Pass	6 ♣	Dbl
Pass	Pass	

West led the spade

NORTH

♠ —  
♥ Q854  
♦ AK52  
♣ 8865

WEST (D)	EAST
♠ AK963	♥ Q84
♥ KJ1072	♦ S3
♦ 9	♣ 4
♣ AJ	♥ KQ

SOUTH

♠ J1075  
♥ A  
♦ QJ1037  
♣ 7

East and West: un-  
derable. The bidding:

West	North	East
1 ♠	DBL	4 ♠
5 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	6 ♠	DBL
Pass	Pass	

West led the spade



## Angel Fans 17 Tigers

## an in Top Strikeout Form

A Wife Disputes  
 A. Aug. 18—It's a  
 uniform he wears and  
 field he plays on, but  
 he takes the mound  
 and finds himself think-  
 ing of another game,  
 one stakes are somewhat

As I'm playing Russian  
 and Ryan recently as  
 a concern about the  
 matter of time. A  
 now, if I still throw  
 I am, there's a darn  
 I could retire my

Angel pitcher, strug-  
 gle his career in the  
 it has seen him throw  
 ters, is quick to claim  
 is nothing wrong with  
 ally. Last night, he  
 He struck out 17 bat-  
 tings as his Califor-  
 beat the Detroit Tigers,  
 innings.

As he has come to  
 a winter elbow opera-  
 tion, his arm is sound.  
 153 strikeouts, a major  
 but only a 10-15  
 word, Ryan said after  
 success that his 1976  
 was "around my deliv-  
 eries poor all year and  
 ted my performance."  
 is 3.69, and he's issued  
 in 207 1/2 innings.

More frustrating this  
 season last year I knew  
 I was in trouble. This  
 year, I felt it was  
 season started but I  
 I would have prob-  
 ably delivered. I devel-  
 oped habits throwing  
 I arm that I haven't  
 to correct as quickly  
 as I said.

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt  
 hit a four-run triple to high-  
 light a five-run third inning and lead  
 the Phillies to a 5-4 victory over  
 Montreal. Jim Lonzor, with  
 relief help from Ron Reed, picked  
 up his 13th victory against eight

fifth-inning following a single by  
 Jerry Hairston. Spencer led off  
 the second with his ninth homer  
 and Pat Kelly lofted a sacrifice  
 fly in the eighth inning to score  
 Chet Lemon.

Yankees 5, Rangers 6

At New York, Roy White ham-  
 mered a two-out homer, his sec-  
 ond of the game, in the ninth  
 inning with a man on to give  
 him five runs batted in and the  
 Yankees an 8-6 victory over  
 Texas. White, who also had a  
 double, hit his 11th homer in  
 the third inning for the 21st  
 Yankee run. His 12th came off  
 losing pitcher Steve Hargan, now  
 5-5, and the victory went to relief  
 hurler Sparky Lyle, who evened  
 his record at 7-7.

Indians 4, Royals 1

At Kansas City, Dennis Eckers-  
 ley and Jim Kern combined on  
 a six-hitter and Ray Fosse had  
 a two-run single to climax a  
 four-run, two-out seventh-inning  
 rally to lead Cleveland to a 4-1  
 triumph over the Royals. Eckers-  
 ley gave up only two hits over  
 the first seven innings but was  
 relieved by Kern when the Royals  
 loaded the bases with none out  
 in the eighth inning. Kern re-  
 corded his 11th save, the lone  
 Kansas City run scoring when  
 Al Cowens grounded out.

Phillies 5, Expos 4

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Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	72	45	.615	—
Baltimore	68	51	.571	4 1/2
Cleveland	66	53	.554	6 1/2
Detroit	56	63	.475	16 1/2
Minnesota	53	66	.443	19 1/2

Western Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City	72	46	.610	—
Oakland	68	50	.580	4 1/2
Seattle	66	52	.561	6 1/2
Chicago	51	67	.433	15 1/2
California	51	68	.432	16 1/2

(Thursday's game not included)

Wednesday's Results

National League				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	72	46	.610	—
Pittsburgh	68	50	.580	4 1/2
New York	66	52	.561	6 1/2
Chicago	51	67	.433	15 1/2
St. Louis	51	68	.432	16 1/2

Thursday's Results

National League				
Western Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	72	46	.610	—
Los Angeles	68	50	.580	4 1/2
San Diego	66	52	.561	6 1/2
Houston	51	67	.433	15 1/2
Atlanta	51	68	.432	16 1/2

Friday's Results

National League				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	73	47	.608	—
Pittsburgh	69	51	.571	4 1/2
New York	67	53	.559	6 1/2
Chicago	52	68	.433	15 1/2
St. Louis	52	69	.430	16 1/2

Friday's Results

National League				
Western Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	73	47	.608	—
Los Angeles	69	51	.571	4 1/2
San Diego	67	53	.559	6 1/2
Houston	53	69	.433	15 1/2
Atlanta	52	70	.429	16 1/2

Only games scheduled.

losses. Don Stanhouse was the  
 victim of the third-inning Phil-  
 lites outburst and suffered his seventh  
 loss in 15 decisions.

Montreal took a 3-0 lead in the  
 top of the third inning when  
 Mike Valentine singled after a  
 walk to Mike Jorgensen and a  
 single by Warren Cromartie. The  
 Phillies, however, batted around  
 for the 25th time this season in  
 their half of the inning. Lomborg  
 opened the rally with a walk,  
 Dave Cash, who had three hits,  
 doubled to right and, with one  
 out, Schmidt tried to center.  
 After a walk to Greg Luzinski,  
 Jay Johnstone doubled to make  
 it 2-2. Following an intentional  
 walk to Gary Maddox, Tommy  
 Hutton scored Luzinski with a  
 sacrifice fly. A walk to Johnny  
 Oates loaded the bases and Lon-  
 borg knocked out Stanhouse with  
 an out single to left.

Roads 11, Braves 8

At Cincinnati, Jack Billingham  
 ended a four-game losing  
 streak by pitching a 4-1 victory  
 over Atlanta. Billingham's  
 triumph was his fourth straight,  
 and gave him an 11-4 record.  
 The Reds scored their runs off  
 starter and loser Dick Ruthven,  
 who wound up with 11th loss  
 against 13 victories. A single by  
 Pete Rose, a walk to Joe Morgan  
 and a single by Johnny Bench  
 gave the Reds one run in the  
 first inning. They bunched walks  
 to Morgan and Bench with sin-  
 gles by Tony Perez and Cesar  
 Geronimo for two more in the  
 third. Cincinnati's final run came  
 in the seventh, when Ruthven  
 balked with the bases loaded.

Dodgers 3, Mets 2

At Los Angeles, pinch-hitter  
 Manny Mota hit a two-out double  
 in the ninth inning to give the  
 Dodgers a 3-2 victory over New  
 York. Charlie Hough, who came  
 on in relief of starter Tommy  
 John in the eighth, picked up his  
 10th victory against five defeats,  
 while Mets starter and loser Tom  
 Seaver is now 9-9.

Pirates 12, Giants 1

At San Francisco, Jim Rooker  
 pitched a four-hitter and drove  
 in two runs, while Richie Zisk  
 had four RBI to spark a 12-1 vic-  
 tory by Pittsburgh over the Giants  
 in a game called after 6 1/2 innings  
 because of rain.

Cardinals 5, Padres 4

At St. Louis, Mike Anderson  
 and Ted Simmons drove home  
 two runs apiece to deprive Randy  
 Jones of his 20th victory in a  
 5-4 triumph by the Cardinals over  
 San Diego. Jones, who has never  
 won at Busch Stadium, was  
 tagged for three runs in the first  
 inning.

Twins Top Orioles

On Campbell Relief

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Aug.  
 19 (UPI)—Right-hander Bill  
 Campbell notched his 15th save  
 of the season with no-hit pitching  
 over the final 2 1/3 innings in  
 preserving a 5-4 Minnesota Twins  
 victory over the Baltimore Orioles  
 today.

Campbell, 12-3, relieved starter  
 Bill Singer, 10-8, in the seventh  
 with two out. He got Tony Muser  
 to ground into a fielder's choice  
 with runners on first and second.  
 Lyman Bostock's walk in the  
 sixth inning off reliever Tippy  
 Martinez forced in Blutch Wynne-  
 gar with the winning run.

Search for Meanings

But when the commotion quiets  
 down each evening, Howard and  
 his father try to find some an-  
 swers. There are seven kids in  
 the family, ranging from 2 years  
 old to Howard at 30—John-John,  
 they call him, because the father  
 has always been "John." They  
 look for some meaning to the  
 enormous gain and the enormous  
 loss of the last three chaotic  
 weeks and that's when the house  
 finally seems empty.

"I tried being a fighter, but I  
 was really a pretender," Howard's  
 father said. "I had three fights  
 as a pro: one in 1959, one in  
 1960 and one in 1968. That's right,  
 eight years later, for a reason."

"For years I ran a gym out  
 behind the police house in Glen  
 Cove, and I was running a little  
 band, too. Howard was 12 then,  
 he liked some drums I had and  
 wanted a set for himself. But  
 they cost about \$125. Anyway,  
 this man in Philadelphia asked  
 me to send him a heavyweight  
 boxer for one fight—\$150 for six  
 rounds against a guy who was  
 supposed to have lost two out of  
 three fights. So I went down  
 myself. You know, I needed the  
 money for the drums and I fig-  
 ured I could win or at least  
 hang out with him."

"When I got there, I found out  
 he weighed 234 pounds and had  
 a record of 10 knockouts in 11  
 fights. I was his 11th. But I got  
 the 150 and John-John got the  
 drums."

"Howard played the drums for  
 the band then. His brother Floyd  
 was 10. He played the bass gui-  
 tar. A boy named Raymond Cas-  
 tro, who was 11, had the lead  
 guitar. We were called the Fab-  
 ulous Dynamics of Glen Cove."

Mets Retain Manager

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (UPI)—  
 The New York Mets have an-  
 nounced they have given  
 "organization man" Joe Frazier a  
 one-year extension on his present  
 contract as manager of the club.  
 "We're satisfied with him and  
 he's satisfied with us," said Mets  
 chairman of the board, M. Donald  
 Grant, in a statement from  
 Phoenix, Ariz., where Grant was  
 attending the annual major league  
 summer meetings.



FINDING ROOM AT HOME—Rangers' Danny Thompson  
 is safe at the plate though the Yankees' Fran Healey  
 tries to block the territory. Ump Don Denkinger calls play.

## U.S. Boxer Brings Home 'Mama's Gold Medal'

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (NYT)—  
 It's been a couple of weeks since  
 the guys on the best boxing team  
 in the world shook hands, said  
 goodbye to Montreal and re-  
 turned home with their haul: five  
 gold medals, one silver, one  
 bronze, 35 victories in 41 fights  
 and permanent possession of  
 America's best memories in  
 Olympic boxing.

What's left after you've con-  
 quered the world at a tender  
 age? Sugar Ray Leonard, the 20-  
 year-old light-welterweight cham-  
 pion, headed back to Maryland  
 to lead his school team, Leon  
 Spinks, the 23-year-old light-  
 heavyweight champion, reappears  
 in the Marine Corps to reclaim  
 his corporal's stripes. His brother  
 Mike, the 20-year-old middle-  
 weight champion, went home to  
 St. Louis to rest. Leo Randolph,  
 the 18-year-old flyweight cham-  
 pion, flew to Tacoma to resume  
 high school. And Howard Davis  
 Jr., the 20-year-old lightweight  
 champion, drove back to Long  
 Island, N.Y., with his father to  
 show his six brothers and sisters  
 the gold medal he "won for  
 mama." She died at the age of  
 38 the week the Olympics began.

The house in Glen Cove hasn't  
 been exactly empty since Howard  
 came home from the wars. "There  
 were 500 people there hollering  
 and screaming when we drove  
 into town with the police escort,"  
 he was saying the other day.  
 "And then they had a big party  
 and two parades and lots on the  
 agenda. We went to the White  
 House and to the George Fore-  
 man fight in Utica, and they're  
 getting us all together again at  
 the All-Nation fight last month.  
 Promoters are calling up all this  
 time, and one of these days I'll  
 get back to work and try making  
 it as a pro."

My wife, Catherine, was a  
 wonderful woman who encouraged  
 Howard all the time," John said.  
 "But she had open heart surgery  
 last year. She was in and out of  
 the hospital and finally last  
 Christmas the doctor told she  
 might as well come home because  
 she wasn't going to make it. So  
 the kids and I decided to give  
 her extra love. They did all the  
 housework and didn't argue, and  
 they'd hold her and love her. You  
 wouldn't believe it: two weeks  
 later, she was up washing the  
 dishes."

"But just before the Olympics,  
 my daughter found her on the  
 kitchen floor one night. My son  
 William, who's an army medic at  
 Fort Ord, had just come home  
 and all we tried to revive her. She  
 died on the way to the hospital."

"I waited two days, then called  
 Howard in Montreal. He said he  
 was coming home, but I told him  
 to stay because he'd worked four  
 years for this chance. We  
 started at home, we made it.  
 I told him, Your mother wanted  
 you to win the gold medal. For  
 about five minutes there was no  
 noise on the phone, only silence.  
 Then Howard said: 'John, I'll  
 stay and win the gold medal for  
 Mama.'"

"I flew to Montreal and we

talked and shed some tears. He  
 won all five fights, two by knock-  
 outs. I don't know how he man-  
 aged. Maybe he broke down when  
 he was alone. Tom Johnson used  
 to get the team together every  
 day to get on their knees and  
 pray. Black fighters tend to be  
 religious, so Tom was never afraid  
 the kids would turn him out."

"Howard is very reserved and  
 introverted," John said. "You'd  
 never know he was a boxer. He  
 says he dedicated the Olympics to  
 his mother. You can't get him to  
 wear the gold medal. He just  
 keeps it home."

He was on his way to Romania  
 and Italy, in fact, with a United  
 States team that was being  
 groomed for the 1976 Olympics.  
 The groomers were Pat Mappi  
 and Tom Johnson, the coaches,  
 and their goal was to break the  
 grip on Olympic boxing held by  
 the Soviet Union and Eastern  
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 ready.

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"I flew to Montreal and we

By Geoffrey Miller

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—John  
 Watson's friends scarcely know  
 him since he won the Austrian  
 Grand Prix at Zellwag in an  
 American car. He no longer has  
 a beard.

The shave was part of a deal  
 the 30-year-old Northern Irish  
 driver made with Roger Penske,  
 American millionaire auto com-  
 pany owner who signed him this  
 season. Penske had told him his  
 beard did not fit the required  
 clean-cut image of the all-Ameri-  
 can boy at the wheel.

"Okay," said Watson. "I'll  
 shave it off—when I win my  
 first grand prix."

Now it's happened, and there's  
 a counter-deal. When Watson  
 wins another grand prix, Penske  
 will grow a beard.

This was Watson's first victory  
 in 41 grand prix starts. And it  
 was only the third time an Ameri-  
 can car had won.

News of his success was sweet  
 music to success-starved Northern  
 Irish sports fans. But to the big mon-  
 ey men of the Formula One circuit  
 it was not even a surprise.

In auto racing circles Watson,  
 son of a Belfast auto dealer, is  
 recognized as a professional. It  
 was inevitable that he would  
 make the breakthrough one day.

Northern Irish sports fans do  
 not know Watson's name as well  
 as that of soccer superstar George  
 Best—or even as well as other  
 auto racing stars, like Emerson  
 Fittipaldi or Niki Lauda. Watson  
 is aware of that.

"I wanted to win a grand prix

so badly, just to get my name  
 into the headlines of the world's  
 press," Watson said. "I wanted  
 to do something for Northern  
 Ireland—to show it is more than  
 just a province of bombs and  
 bullets."

Watson has never done any-  
 thing else in life except drive  
 motor cars, following in the foot-  
 steps of his father, Marshall  
 Watson.

He is an unconventional racing  
 driver who shuns the bright life  
 traditionally associated with  
 grand prix stars. After each race  
 he dodges the celebration parties  
 and goes straight home to his  
 converted coast guard's cottage  
 at Bogor Regis on England's  
 south coast.

There he listens to classical  
 music on his expensive hi-fi sys-  
 tem and dreams of the day



